The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LAKE—May 15th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Charles Lake, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FOORD—BARRY—May 14th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Captain Henry H. Foord, Madras Staff Corps, to Helena Mary Barry, daughter of the late Michael Barry, Esq., of Herbertstown, Co. Limerick; afterwards in the Fort Chapel, by the Very Rev. John Esseiva, S. J. Vicar General.—No Cards.

DEATHS.

LOGREN—May 14th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Andrew P. Logren, late seaman of the ship *Harold*, aged 30 years.

McQUA—May 14th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Stephen McQua, late seaman of the ship *Victoria Cross*, aged 20 years.

FRANCIS—May 16th, at the European General Hospital, of dysentry, Paul Francis, seaman, aged 28 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BULLEN—At Alipore, on the 7th May, the wife of John N. Bullen, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEWSON—POLLEN—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 30th April, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, B.A., John George Hewson, son of Major J. M. Hewson, of H. M.'s 35th Regiment, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. W. Pollen, late of H. M.'s 48th Regiment.

DEATHS.

MULLINS—At Gowhatty, Assam, on the 21st April, Charlotte Ann, the beloved wife of Henry William Mullins, Assistant Tea Planter.

LEIGHTON—At Calcutta, at the residence of her grandmother, Ann Leighton, daughter of the late Matthew Leighton, City Missionary, aged 6 years and 10 months.

COCKBURN—At Cawnpore, on the 5th May, Henry Auchmuty, only child of Captain H. A. Cockburn, Pension Pay Master of Oude and Cawnpore, aged 1 year.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

PRICE—May 7th, at Hanson's Garden, Madras, the wife of J. F. Price, Esq., Civil Service, Madras, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

PLOWDEN—At Allahabad, on the 7th May, the wife of W. Chichele Plowden, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

COHEN—At Deyrah Dhoon, on the 6th May, the wife of Frederick A. Cohen, Esq., of a son, still-born.

MORRIS—At Jubbulpore, on the 4th instant, the wife of J. H. Morris, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEYTON—MOSELEY—At Christ's Church, Simla, on the 30th April, by the Rev. Leopold Poynder, Colonel Francis Peyton, 98th Regiment, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel George Weyland Moseley, C. B., Bengal Army.

DEATH.

GIBSON—At Lucknow, on the 5th May, P. B. Gibson, Esq., P. Master, 107th Foot, aged 34 years, deeply regretted by his brother officers.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Bristow on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain Watson, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. Wyles, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch:)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Retnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday ...20th May.....MAHARAJ.................. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday...26th May....MAHARAJ.................at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday....17th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE... at P. M.
Friday......20th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....17th May....MAHARAJ..................at 8 P. M.
Friday......20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday....24th „ TELEGRAPH .... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comorin* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 16th May 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock P. M. positively

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats off at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Agents Ship *Hannibal*.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style of "George Phillips & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The asset of the Firm will be collected by the undersigned Henry Richard Wilcox alone.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.
Bombay, 30th April 1864. H. R. WILCOX.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Until further notice, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums above Rs. 500 deposited with the Bank for 2 months certain, and at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum if deposited for 3 months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 7th March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—

Present.

Gavin Steel, Esq., in the chair.
George Inverarity, Esq.
Brigadier General Tapp, C.B.
Walter Cassels, Esq.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.
Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
Jehangier Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq.

The Secretary having read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Walter Cassels, Esq., and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the capital of the Bank be increased by the sum of Rupees 52,25,000 by the issue of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new shares of Rupees one thousand each."

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:—

1st.—That one share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd.—That the amount of new shares shall be paid by instalments as under, viz.

Rupees	300	on or before the	1st of October 1864.
Do.	300	do.	1st November 1864.
Do.	400	do.	1st December 1864.

3rd.—That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th.—That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof, and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the Share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid the Directors will issue to the Proprietor the new shares in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That if any Proprietor shall hold on the 1st day of October 1864 an odd number of shares the Directors will give him in respect of the odd share a memorandum entitling the holder to one half interest in an allotment of one new share if and when the same shall be issued, and a proviso will be endorsed thereon that the same must be presented at the Bank by the Proprietor together with a similar memorandum on or before the 31st day of December 1864, and that on presentation of such two memoranda with receipts for all instalments and interest the Directors will issue to the Proprietor presenting the same one new share. The holder of any such memorandum will be required to pay one half the amount of the said instalments and also interest as above mentioned. If two of such memoranda shall not be so presented together on or before the 31st of December 1864, all right in respect of any new share under any memorandum shall be forfeited, and the memorandum or allotment cancelled.

9th. That all new shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Cursetjee Furdonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Brigadier General Tapp, C.B., and seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried,—"That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder and that they be advertised."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and seconded by George Foggo, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.

MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.

Bombay, 16th May 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN BY J. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, precisely. To receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st day of March last; to declare a dividend; to elect Directors; to appoint Auditors; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1864.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Parties wishing to subscribe to the above Testimonial Fund, are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Central Bank of Western India.

S. SHAPOORJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th May 1864.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris overland route to India. Offices—Address *pro tem*, Clarendon Hotel, Byculla.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે અંડ બંગાળ ઇસટીમશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to

LEGGATT & Co.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flower bulbs, etc., etc.

Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.

French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have just received per *Monarchy* a fresh Consignment, of Gustave Runiart & Co.'s finest CHAMPAGNE.

STRANACK & Co.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases	Vintage	1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858	„ 26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castilian	„ 28	„
Henry Hernozant	„ 26	„
Queen Mortons	„ 20	„
Do. Pts.	„ 12	„
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to „ 15	„
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to „ 28	„
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to „ 28	„
Ginger Wine	„ 18	„
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	„ 18	„
Tennents' Beer and Porter	„ 6	„
Do. Do. Pts.	„ 3-8	„

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.

No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„	„
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26 per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 18 „
Very fine Do.	„ 23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100 each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	„ 24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.

PASSMORE & Co.

3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.

PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at	......per dz. Rs.	4½
Do. in pints	„	„

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Do. in pints	„ 20
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding... } At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown		30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29	0
Do. Golden, Do.		29	0
Do. Green Seal		29	0
Do. Red Seal		33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33	0
Claret Light Capsule		15	0
Do. Yellow Seal		23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32	0
Port, Black Seal		26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34	0
Do. Brand a Crown		24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned;

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„ 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at	Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils aine	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	„ 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET. Per dozen.

St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	„	18
Pauillac do. do.	„	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	„	35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„	30
3 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„	50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps. | Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do. | „ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do. | „ Hand do.
„ Argand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams. | Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. | Bath Chops and Pigs Check.

At 1¼ per lbs

CHEESE.

Chedder | Parmesau
Stilton | Guncise
Pine | Richmond
Somerset | Berkley
Gueyre

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Barlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.

Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5¼	Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6	„ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7	„ 50

METALLIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 40
10 „	„ 15
12 „	„ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

_ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 5 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Guzerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No. 2. or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents.

Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } 2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

Board of Direction.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,	London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq.	Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq.	Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq.	Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq	London.
Abel Chapman, Esq.	London.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq.	London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

"THIS IS THE BONUS YEAR."—PROPOSALS should be lodged with the Agents on or before 25th May 1864, when the books close for the third Investigation and Division of Profits. All persons who may effect Policies, before that date will be entitled to share in the division to be then made.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Four (4) young KANGAROO DOGS. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, opposite to the Secretariate Office.

TO LET.—On Malabar Hill, the "Hill Side," now in the occupation of the Hon'ble M. R. WESTROPP, from the 1st June. Apply to
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen's Birth-day.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 12th May 1864.

A COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND A GOOD DRAFTSMAN wishes to obtain an employment in any of the establishments of Bombay, and would have no objection to go up-country. Any testimonials may be required can be produced. Rupees 300 per month. For particulars apply to "A. B." at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઈનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 21st...... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	17	Jupiter sets 11.26.	5 26	6 26	7 59	8 24	14th May 1864. Time—9h. 1m. 39s.3.
Wed.	18	Saturn rises at 3. 2.	5 26	6 27	8 46	9 7	
Thur.	19	St. Dunstan.	5 25	6 27	9 28	9 49	
Fri.	20	Daybreak at 4h.3m.	5 25	6 28	10 10	10 29	
Sat.	21	Twilight ends at 7h. 50m. P.M.	5 25	6 28	10 48	11 7	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.	5 25	6 28	11 27	11 47	
Mon.	23	Saturn sets at 2.41.	5 24	6 29	...	0 8	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 9TH TO THE 15TH MAY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
May 9	29.889	29.779	79.2	88.0	73.7	76.0	None	None
,, 10	29.877	29.740	79.2	88.2	74.0	77.0	,,	,,
,, 11	29.875	29.760	79.6	89.6	75.4	78.0	,,	,,
,, 12	29.901	29.794	79.6	88.2	76.2	78.0	,,	,,
,, 13	29.938	29.834	80.2	88.2	76.0	78.2	,,	,,
,, 14	29.940	29.819	79.8	88.2	74.8	76.0	,,	,,
,, 15	-	Sunday.						

May 9.—Partially clouded with cirri cumuli and nimbi ; lighting after sunset.
,, 10.—Partially clouded with cirro cumili.
,, 11.—Densely clouded with cirri, cirro cumuli ; mist.
,, 12.—Densely clouded with cirri, cirro cumuli and cumulo strati ; lightning after 6 P. M.
,, 13.—Dense clouded continuous lightning after sun set.
,, 14.—Partially clouded with cirri, cirro cumuli, and nimbi.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 10
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	May 7
ALLAHABAD	May 10	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	May 11
BANGALORE	May 10	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 9	MEERUT	May 10
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 4
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 10	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	May 10	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1864.

WITH the exception of London, Paris, and New York, there is now no city in the world in which the passion for that kind of gambling known to ears polite as commercial speculation can be indulged more freely than in Bombay. The feverish longing for wealth, which was always an active force in Indian society, has been quickened almost into madness by the spectacle presented to us during the last two years of enormous fortunes suddenly acquired by a chance as hazardous as the turn of a die : and the abundance of money in Bombay, coupled with the unparalleled facilities of borrowing which exist here and which to most minds make the temptations to gambling irresistible, has created a speculative excitement that bids fair to rival the most celebrated stock-jobbing manias recorded in history. No class or condition of society is unaffected by the contagion : the scholar, the divine, the soldier, the civil servant, the lawyer, the doctor, and the merchant, all think less of the proper business of their several professions than of the probable course of the money market and the possibility of making a fortune by a lucky speculation in shares. The extent to which gambling is carried may be shown in brief by a comparison of the prices of the principal stocks yesterday with those quoted in our share list of the 16th of April (only one month ago) :—

	16th April pr. ct. pm.	16th May pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	[illegible]	260
Commercial Bank	123	157
Asiatic Banking Corporation	91	182
Royal Bank	36	100
Bank of India	17	72
Elphinstone Land Company	Rs. 44,009 p.share	55,000 p.share
Victoria Land Company	,, 27,000 p.share	34,000 p.share

So remarkable a rise in the value of shares in so short a time is, we imagine, almost unexampled in the annals of speculation. It will be observed, too, that the old banks, whose position is well assured, stand by no means so high in the favour of speculators as new institutions, which, however strong may be the support given them by the accession of influential names or by the reports circulated of the flourishing business they are doing, are still comparatively untried and unknown. The advance, for instance, in the price of Commercial or even of Bombay Bank shares is trifling when compared with the sudden bound which Royal Bank shares have made from 36 to 100 and Bank of India shares from 17 to 72 per cent. premium. These two new Banks, neither of which has yet been long enough established to declare a dividend, might be expected to divide the crown between them ; but both yield the palm to the Asiatic Banking Corporation, which has not yet done any business at all, and which has up to this time no other fortune than that which consists in great names and great expectations. Finally, if we bear in mind that all this violent speculation has been kept up while the rate of interest charged by the Banks on money has been as high as 16 and 18 per cent., we can realize in some measure the true character of what is now the most important commercial business transacted in Bombay. Far be it from us to say that the speculation which goes on is as reckless as it is vehement and general. No prices for shares can be considered extravagant in a city in which the Banks make fabulous profits—the net profits of one joint stock Bank in the last year are known to have exceeded 40 per cent.—and in which a beneficent Government gives away for purposes of reclamation acres of public land of which every foot is worth its weight in gold.

All sensible men know that speculation of this kind cannot be checked by legislative enactments, and that the superabundant riches which a sudden and extraordinary extension of commerce has brought into Bombay cannot be restrained from overflowing into the numerous channels which the ingenuity of mercantile gamblers opens out. But we hold that much might be done to regulate and give an honourable tone to transactions of the time-bargain class by the formation of a stock-exchange under the direction of the principal merchants of the place. So long as time-bargains are denounced as immoral, and shunned in public while they are courted in private by the mercantile prudes of Bombay, there is small chance of any improvement in the way in which such matters are managed, and hypocrites and knaves will still be able to rig the market as they like for their joint advantage. Had we a stock exchange which could control the settlement of time-bargains, many of the scandals which are now current in Bombay society would have been prevented. There are two kinds of speculations : the honourable and dishonourable. When a business man, having reason, founded on his own knowledge, to believe that certain stock is more valuable than it would seem to be from its actual price in the market, goes in and buys as much of that stock as he can procure, the profit he may gain is the legitimate reward of his foresight. When however a set of men form a combination to raise the price of any article of sale or barter far above its real value, after having previously made bargains which are to be settled at the date when they force this unnatural rise in the market, their conduct is simply dishonest. We do not believe, for instance, than any well constituted Stock Exchange would have recognized as legitimate the settlement of the time-bargains in cotton on the 8th instant. We are told in the Price Current which went home by last mail that "several wealthy speculators "who had purchased to a large extent at very "high prices for delivery in May have lately "combined to keep the Dhollera crop out of the "market and prevent delivery, going even so far "as to buy up the boats, carts, &c., by which the "cotton is conveyed, and were so far successful "as to raise the price on settling day from "Rs. 612 (our last quotation) to Rs. 647¼, at "which price settlements took place. These "over, the price immediately declined to Rs. 600, "at which it now stands." Now, we have made careful enquiries and have ascertained that the following purchases of Dhollera cotton were actually made on the 7th inst. :—

Messrs. Ritchie Stewart Co. bought at	Rs. 643½ per candy.
Messrs. Lyon Brothers	Rs. 645¼
Messrs. Volkart Brothers	Rs. 645¼
Messrs. Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	Rs. 647¼

We say, without hesitation, that it is impossible any one of these purchases can have been made except for the purpose of enabling the most wealthy time-bargainers to avoid a ruinous loss by putting a fancy price on Dhollera cotton for the settling day only. Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee (who is we believe a partner of the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy) is freely spoken of as the time-bargainer who had most to lose by a fall in cotton ; and it is easy with this explanation to discover the meaning of his otherwise insane conduct in buying Dhollera cotton on Saturday at Rs. 647¼ which he must have known was not worth Rs. 600. But what shall we say of the share taken by the European firms in this rigging of the market? Some of them no doubt will say they acted as mere commission agents, and are not to be considered responsible for the consequences of carrying out the instructions of their native principals. But even a commission agent or broker does not surrender his right of private judgment when he takes an order, or do what he is bid without any regard to the principles of morality. And what are we to think of the strange participation of the great firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co. in such an unpleasant business? The principal mercantile house in the place, the house which last year went into ecstasies of pious horror at the unprincipled conduct of men who disregarded the rules of "legitimate" trade, the house which one would have supposed was not only free from the contamination of gambling but as far above suspicion as even Secretaries to Government and other high and blameless personages who are utterly ignorant of what time-bargaining means,—this house lends its name and its authority to transactions which can only have been effected in the interest of men bent on raising the price of cotton in the market for a dishonourable purpose. We call upon the Chamber of Commerce to demand an explanation of acts which, if they go unnoticed, are degrading to the character of European merchants in Bombay.

IT is officially notified that the vessels of the Anglo-Chinese fleet now in Bombay harbour are to be taken charge of by the local Government. They will in future it is said, form part of the Squadron composing the Bombay Marine.

THE services of Local Lieutenant Young, District Superintendent of Police at Auzimgurh, have, the *Delhi Gazette* learns, been dispensed with by Government, "in consequence of his refusing from scruples of conscience to carry out certain orders given him by the Magistrate. We have no particulars, but would certainly much like to arrive at the bottom of the affair Lieutenant Young, we believe, did good service before Delhi in 1857."

A CORRESPONDENT at Rangoon informs the same paper that one of the sons of the late ex-king of Delhi, named Sahibass, hitherto a prisoner with the rest of the family, had been released under orders from Calcutta. "Nothing further had transpired in regard to the conduct of the King of Burmah, in forcibly stopping the special Mission sent by the British authorities across the Frontier. The explanation demanded had not been furnished."

WE read in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 16th ultimo "the last Bombay mail brought home a remarkable statement, to the effect that the Home Government had asked the Indian Government for six battalions, in anticipation of an European war, and that the latter stated they could only spare two, and had placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government the 48th and 52nd regiments, being the first for relief. A story told with such circumstance is likely to obtain some credence, but in the present instance it deserves none. The Home Government has not asked, nor is it likely to ask, for the loan of any troops from India."

IT is intended (says the same journal) to build five first-class transport ships, to be employed in the conveyance of troops between the mother country and the Empire of India. "Two are to be employed in conveying the soldiers from England to Egypt, and three will be occupied in performing the work on the other side of the Isthmus. The Council of India will provide the necessary funds, and the Admiralty will undertake to superintend the construction of the vessels, all of which are, we understand, to be built by contract. It is, we believe, first intended to commence building only two of these ships, the rest following in due course. We are informed that the Admiralty, acting under the suggestion which Mr. Laird, M.P., threw out in a late debate, have called upon some of the most eminent private building firms in London and in the provinces to send in designs for these transports. Such being the case, we would propose, as the draughtsmen of the Admiralty are also to prepare plans, that those which are to be called for from out of doors should be kept sealed until those prepared in the office are ready, and that they should then be submitted under a letter, or other distinguishing mark, to some unbiassed persons, or to the Secretary of State for India, who, with his professional advisers, would perhaps be the best qualified to select those most suitable to the required purpose. If the advice which was tendered to the Admiralty by the builders of the *Ortes* had been attended to, this vessel would have been far more successful than she has hitherto proved to be. It can be easily understood that the skill of a naval architect has not fair play, if it is to be restrained by cramped directions. The public service has already suffered severely by the system which has hitherto prevailed in the department of the Controller of the Navy, and we are glad to find that it has now broken down. The gentlemen who hold the appointments of chief and other draughtsmen at Whitehall possess no ordinary amount of talent. They have pursued their avocations under great difficulties, and we are quite sure that they will rejoice as much as any one else if they are permitted to follow the dictates of their own judgment rather than be bound down by restrictions which have their origin in the brains of men who, however excellent as naval officers or civil administrators, could have no pretensions to be considered in the light of shipbuilders."

GUZERAT.

No. III.

GOVIND RAO was succeeded by Anund Rao, whose reign is an important one inasmuch as then commenced the intimate alliance between the Guicowar and the English which has subsisted ever since. Anund Rao on his accession found himself involved in apparently inextricable difficulties. Mulhar Rao, one of his relations, had formed a powerful combination against him, while on the other hand the Arab mercenary soldiers, whom his predecessors had entertained, had gradually assumed a position not very unlike that of the Mamelukes in Egypt. They held all the strong places in the country, the person of the Guicowar was in their hands, and they were in possession of the gates of the fort of Baroda. Mercenary troops in such a position are ever dangerous, and the Arabs were particularly so at this juncture as they were disaffected and clamorous for their pay which had been allowed to fall into arrears to the amount of twenty-five lacks of rupees.

Under these critical circumstances Anund Rao adopted the course advised by his Minister, Rowjee Appajee, and appealed to the British for aid. In accordance with his request a force was despatched to his assistance under Major Walker, which in a short time crushed the rebellion of Mulhar Rao as well as less important disturbances created by Gunput Rao and Morar Rao, both belonging to the Guicowar family. While these operations were going on an important convention was signed at Cambay (A. D. 1802) by Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, on the part of the English, and Rowjee Appajee, the Guicowar's plenipotientiary, on the part of the Baroda State. By this convention provision was made for (1) the repayment to the English the expenses of the military intervention, the Guicowar's share of the Attareesee or Surat district being mortgaged for the amount ; (2) the maintenance of a subsidiary force; and (3) the aid of the British in reducing the number of the Arab troops in the Guicowar's service. These articles were shortly afterwards embodied in a formal treaty, and in addition the pergunnah of Chicklee was ceded to the English as a mark of friendship on the part of the Guicowar. To mark the intimate relations thus established a Resident was appointed to the Court of Baroda. The first person appointed to this honourable post was Major Walker, whose successful military operations we have already heard of, and whose subsequent political career has given him a name that will never pass out of memory in Guzerat.

On the last day of this same year the famous treaty of Bassein, by which the Peishwa descended from the position of a Sovereign to that of a subsidized prince, was signed. By the tenth article of this treaty the Peishwa resigned all his claims on the city of Surat, and certain rights in the pergunnahs of Chicklee and Chowrassee, which, with the cessions made by the Guicowar, left the English masters of these districts. He also ceded certain other territories in Guzerat for the payment of the subsidiary force which he consented to receive; and agreed to submit his claims against the Guicowar for arrear of tribute to the arbitration of the British Government. There was also a clause confirming the treaty that had just been concluded between the English and the Guicowar. This confirmation in fact legalized the treaty, as the Peishwa was still technically the Suzerain of all the Mahratta chieftains.

Colonel Walker found his position no easy one. His first task was to reduce the Arabs, who seeing their danger broke out into open revolt, made their employer a prisoner, and released Kanojee, a most troublesome and disaffected member of the Guicowar family. As they were in possession of the fort of Baroda this revolt was a serious matter. Colonel Walker accordingly sent for an European regiment, besieged the fort, which was given up after ten days' operations, the garrison capitulating on the terms of receiving their arrears of pay and quitting the country.

In 1803 the English made a further territorial acquisition in Guzerat. The fort and territory of Kaira was made over to them by the Guicowar as a token of his confidence and friendship. Broach, which had reverted to Sindia, was taken from him this year on the breaking out of the war with him, and retained when his other possessions were restored by treaty.

In the following year the Peishwa granted to the Guicowar a lease of his (the Peishwa's) share of Guzerat in consideration of a payment of 4½ lacks per annum.

In 1805 our relations with the Guicowar's Government were made more intimate by the definitive treaty concluded in that year. In this treaty the terms of the former one were embodied, and by its articles more definite arrangements were made regarding the constitution and duties of the subsidiary force, for the maintenance of which further districts were assigned. Assignments also were made on the revenue to reimburse the Company certain sums they had lent the Guicowar for the payment of his Arab mercenaries, and the territorial cessions which had been made were confirmed.

The year 1807-8 will ever be memorable in the annals of Guzerat for the settlement of Kattiawar by Colonel Walker. It had previously been the custom (one we have alluded to before) for the Guicowar to send armies at certain intervals to levy his tribute from the various chieftains from whom he claimed their substantial acknowledgment of his paramount sovereignty. Mahratta armies have ever been notorious for their activity in plundering, wasting, and destroying, so that this mode of levying tribute was ruinous to the inhabitants and destructive to the country. The English from their intimate alliance with the Guicowar had long been obliged to witness the devastating effects of these Moolukgeeree progresses, and the British Government had been anxiously seeking for some means of remedying this great evil ; and a scheme was at last elaborated by Governor Duncan and Col. Walker. The latter in 1807 accompanied the Moolukgeeree force, and sent circular letters to all the Chiefs in Kattiawar inviting them to come in person to his camp, or to send authorized agents for the purpose of settling the amount of tribute to the Guicowar and making arrangements for its regular payment, so as to obviate the necessity of the barbarous system of Moolukgeeree progresses. His efforts were crowned with success. The amount due to the Guicowar in his own right and as the farmer of the Peishwa's possessions in Guzerat was fixed in perpetuity, and arrangements were made by various security bonds for the punctual payment of the same. The whole of Kattiawar with one or two unimportant exceptions, such as Oondsurweya in Gohilwar, and Okamundel, was thus settled. An extraordinary omission, however, was made on this occasion which afterwards gave rise to considerable complications. Though the Peishwa was one of the principals concerned in this arrangement no notice was given to him of this settlement and his consent was neither asked for nor obtained.

In 1811 Colonel Ballantine brought about a settlement with the chiefs of the Mahee Kanta (including some now considered as belonging to the Rewa Kanta) in the same terms as that which had been made in Kattiawar.

In 1814 the Guicowar's farm of the Peishwa's Guzerat possessions expired and Bajee Rao steadfastly refused to renew it. He resumed Ahmedabad, ignored the settlement in Kattiawar, and desired the Chief of that province not to pay his tribute any longer to the Guicowar. In short, the Peishwa had sufficient justice on his side to seriously embarrass both the Guicowar and the English. The murder of Gungadhur Shastree, who was sent on the part of the Baroda Durbar to treat for a renewal of the farm of Guzerat and to settle other differences, delayed for a considerable period the settlement of the complicated claims and counter-claims of the two States. The Peishwa, however, by this breach of faith, and continued intrigues, relinquished his vantage ground, and in 1817 was obliged to sign the treaty of Poona. By the terms of this important treaty the Guicowar was emancipated from the Suzerainty of the Peishwa. All the rights and territories of the latter in Guzerat, with the exception of Ahmedabad Orpar, and the annual payment from the Guicowar were made over to the Company, while the Guicowar obtained a perpetual farm of Ahmedabad and its dependencies on payment of 4½ lacks per annum.

On this a supplemental treaty was made between the English Government and the Guicowar by which the latter subsidized an additional force and made over the rights acquired by the farm of Ahmedabad, as above mentioned, in perpetuity to the Company for the payment of the same. Certain exchanges of territory were made, and Okamundel, which had been forcibly occupied in 1816 in consequence of the numerous piracies committed by the inhabitants, was, with the Isle of Beyt, made over to the Guicowar with all the rights of Sovereignty thereof. This treaty was ratified by the Governor General in 1818, and an additional article was inserted regarding further exchange of territory which it is heedless here to specify. In the same year the Peishwa was formally deposed* and the English succeeded to his rights and territory.

The working of the new settlement in Kattiawar at first proved anything but satisfactory. The Guicowar's officers still continued a system of exaction and extortion under the pretence of interest on the arrears of tribute, and insisted on thrusting creatures of their own into the employment of the Chiefs. Accordingly in the year 1820 Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, persuaded the then reigning Guicowar Syajee Rao to make over the collection of his tribute from the Provinces of Kattiawar and Mahee Kanta to the English, and to bind himself not to interfere unless appealed to for aid. The following memorandum was passed under the seal of the Guicowar:—

"With a view to the tranquillity of the country and the peaceable realisation of H. H. the Guicowar's tribute from Kattiawar and Mahee Kanta,* it is agreed that H. H. Syajee Rao Guicowar shall send no troops into the lands of the Zemindars in either of these tracts, without the consent of the British Government, and shall take no demand on any Zemindar or other person of those provinces except through the medium of the British Government. The British Government engages to procure the payment of the Guicowar's tribute free of expense to his Highness agreeably to the principles of the settlement made with the Zemindars of Kattiawar and Mahee Kanta respectively in the years 1807-8 and 1811-12."

In the previous year the States of Loonawarra and Soonth, now included in the Rewa Kanta, and then belonging to Sindia, were placed under British protection by Colonel Malcolm, then Commissioner in Central India. The Punch Mahal (a district not far from Baroda) were made over to our protection in 1853 and have now been ceded in perpetuity, and form part of the Collectorate of Kaira.

It is hoped that from the foregoing sketch a pretty clear idea may be gathered of our present position in Guzerat and of the way in which various parts of the country came to be respectively under the direct Sovereignty of the Guicowar, and that of the English, or tributary to the Guicowar and under British protection. Under the first head come the territories generally marked in the maps as the Guicowar's dominions, extending from some distance south of Baroda to the north of Guzerat proper. The Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and part of Kattiawar, include the country directly under British Sovereignty, while in the rest of Kattiawar, in the provinces of Rewa Kanta and Mahee Kanta, and in Pahlunpoor, we occupy an intermediate position, holding and governing the country for the Guicowar.

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* It has been taken for granted all through this paper that readers are acquainted with the leading facts of Mahratta history, which have therefore been merely adverted to as occasion required.

* In Mahee Kanta were then included some states now considered as belonging to Rewa Kanta.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 14TH MAY.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for China.

GALLE, 15TH MAY.

Steamer *Bombay* from Australia anchored.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Tigre* sailed for China.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 15TH MAY.

ARRIVED Steamer *Bombay* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th April, and King George's Sound 1st May.

The intelligence brought by the English Mail on the subject of transporting convicts to Western Australia has been received with feelings of great dissatisfaction and disgust. A joint remonstrance from the Eastern Colonies to the Imperial Government is contemplated.

The war in new Zealand rapidly approaches its climax : the rebels have been again driven from their last stronghold in the Upper Waikato country with a loss of the enemy in taking of the fortified Pa of Orankan of two hundred killed. including nineteen Chiefs, besides wounded and prisoners.

It is uncertain whether the great Engineering Chief Rewie has fallen, but it is known that he was severely if not mortally wounded.

Coffee, steady.
Sugar, little animated.
Metals, duller of sale.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, 13TH MAY.

I AM glad to be able to state that the scourge of cholera has entirely disappeared from this city, and there have been no fresh cases for some days. When the epidemic was at its height it used to carry off twenty-five and thirty victims daily—and this for some weeks. Much to the regret of all those who knew the worth of Mr. Venaekrow Devakur, the Deputy Magistrate, and Mr. Bappoobhoy, the District Foujdar of this place, they have both been transferred, the former to Khandeish and the latter to Bulsar. The City Foujdar, against whom there have been many complaints of the inefficient way in which he performs his duty, is on the other hand allowed to remain, and he has been a fixture here for this last six or seven years. The vernacular papers have on several occasions shown him up to the authorities, but no notice has been taken of their complaints.

KATTIAWAR, 6TH MAY.

ONE of those generally calamitous visitations upon which the human family has been taught to look with fear and trembling,—an earthquake, occurred in many parts of this province a little after eleven A. M. on the 29th ultimo. The shock was preceded by a low, rumbling noise as of distant thunder, and followed by a vibration, of six second's duration, that caused all the inanimate household gods to quake, and the animate inmates in terror, to seek refuge under the canopy of heaven. The excitement and panic was so universal, that nothing could the semi-petrified people for some time to re-enter their houses. A slight repetition of the shock appears to have been felt in some places the same evening a little after dusk. Happily, however, this dire phenomenon in nature has been attended by nothing more serious than a temporary discomposure of the gravity of the muscles, and, peradventure, a momentary perturbation of the equilibrium of the mind. *Apropos* :—A sovereign prince being desirous to know the organic causes of the phenomenon, consulted his Seer—the Cazi of Joonaghur ; who solved the problem by stating that the iniquity of the people had become so great and intolerable, that as a warning to the erratic nation, their mother-earth had signified her sore displeasure by an ominous quake. Apparently satisfied with the Mahomedan theory, His Highness immediately proclaimed a day of fast and humiliation, by a liberal distribution of charity amongst the obese and impertinent Fakeers and Gossias who, vampire-like, abound in raj warra domains !

The Political Agent has left Rajkote for Ballacherrie, the sea-side suburban retreat of Politicos and Cosmopolitans from the tropical frowns of Sol ; and where, just now, a regal mansion is being constructed, at the expense of H. H. the Jam, on the top of a hill, commanding a most picturesque view of the surrounding scenery. Moreover, the architectural design being attributed to Major Keatinge, there can be no question the sanatarium will combine the useful with the ornamental.

After the lapse of more than half a century of British protectorate in this province, it has just been discovered that slavery is one of the institutions of this peninsula. Colonel Rigby, in a masterly and elaborate report, has brought to the notice of the Political Agent the existence of this traffic in human beings, almost from time immemoral, supposed to be carried on by means of Arab vessels calling at the different sea-port towns of this place, from Zanzibar, and other slave-depots Slavery has been an institution and patrimony of Eastern potentates; but now that the subject has been officially brought to notice, it is to be hoped that stringent measures will be adopted for the suppression of this barbarous and inhuman practice.

A *contretemps* of a romantic character is the table-talk of conversation at Rajkote. It appears that business of a jurisprudent nature betook a European gentleman to Jeitpore, accompanied amongst others, by his Soyer. The latter, a conservator of the culinary art, having apparently immoderately indulged in Bacchus hero-worship, whilst under its influence, disappeared and eventually turned up at Rajkote, where to the intense horror of the peaceably disposed, he promulgated a report touching the murder of his master, confirming the same by reporting the tragic circumstance to the Political Agent, who lost no time in despatching a cohort to Jeitpore, besides writing to the Fouzdar to apprehend the murderers, and if necessary exhume the body for a post mortem enquiry. Coincidentally the very day the Sowars left Rajkote for Jeitpore, the gentleman in question, Mr. H., had left *vice-versa*. The unexpected appearance of the gentleman, in flesh and spirit, from that bourne to which Antonio had so prematurely consigned him, explained the mysterious resurrection to the satisfaction of the Political Agent, and especially his friends, one of whom, a co-religionist, seriously contemplated paying the fee for a mass for the repose of the soul.

Many European gentlemen whom avocation or pleasure may have led to visit Jamnuggur, will remember with gratification the cordial welcome and generous hospitality of His Highness the Jam. The equitable administration of justice in his dominions, moreover, has been always looked upon by those who can best estimate and appreciate the sanctity of a nation's beatitude, as the great Magna Charta in the political horoscope. The march of intellect has been so prominently developed in this prince, that it is nothing strange to find him every morning indulging the intellectual pabulum provided by the English local newspapers, to many of which he has been a subscriber for years past. Unhappily of late, omens of a retrogressive policy are in the ascendant, and it is the general opinion of H. H.' European friends that since the retirement from his council of his well-known cousin, and scrupulously honest and disinterested adviser, Jhalim Sing, political matters have been on the decline. A few days ago, the Prime Minister, Bugwanjee, was made a prisoner on charges of illegally levying black mail on the population,—unfortuntely a misdemeanour to which may be justly attributed the wholesale misery and degradation of this benighted land : a misdemeanour considered so venial in nature, as to be punishable only with fine according to a plethora of wealth. In the present instance, it is reported the defaulting dignitary instead of being proscribed as capable of high office, was fined in the sum of three lakhs of rupees—a drop in the ocean of one notoriously reputed to be rolling in wealth —and reinstated with regal honors.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the admission of the minor prince Bappoo Saheb into the ranks of the "Faithful" by the rite of Circumcision. The young heir presumptive to the *musnud* of Joonaghur is a very prepossessing prince, of intelligent phrenological cast, and unassuming manners—in fact the worthy son of a noble sire, whose future his subjects confidently augur will be worthy of "Joonaghur's Hope." The approaching jubilee is to be celebrated on a scale of magnificence and splendour heretofore unsurpassed; the large sum of £50,000 (five lacs of rupees) having been voted from the funded treasury for the auspicious occasion. Every prince and chief throughout the province will be present either in person or by proxy, and this item alone for a fortnight's hospitality and farewell presents on departure, will amount to nearly £25,000, exclusive of £10,000 to be expended in purchasing and distributing grain to the poor, large numbers of whom have arrived at Joonaghur. A magnificent temporary spacious pavilion for the reception of the guests has been erected, the inner quadrangle being hung with rich crimson damask, fringed with gold and silver lace, and decorated with gay pennons and festooned with natural and artificial flowers, while otter of roses and other perfumes impregnate the fragrant atmosphere. Suspended from the ceiling are a number of large and magnificent crystal chandeliers, and rich pedestal crystal candelabrums, surrounded by numberless tiny variegated lamps in every device and form, reflecting the light from a cordon of massive mirrors lining the walls, displaying a scene so gorgeous as to be emblematical of the romances of the Arabian nights. The expenditure of the large sum necessary on the occasion of this "Feast of Lanterns," has been most judiciously confided by the uncle of the young prince, Bhowdeenbhai, the trusty adviser of the sovereign prince to Jhalim Sing and Nursingpersad, the former a cousin of the Jam, and the latter a Nagur subject—two native gentlemen well-qualified for the confidential trust.

A perceptible change in the atmospheric regions the weather-wise prognosticate to be an indication of an early monsoon,—a change very acceptable to the present broiling heat.

MOOLTAN, 7TH MAY.

IF anything should conduce to our good humour in this place, it is the almost unparalleled cool spring we are enjoying; every week brings us a copious fall of rain, the nights and mornings are cold, and houses about 75° at the hottest time in the day. This climate astounds people who have come up by the river steamers from Bombay ; which, with the usual Bengal prejudice—is pronounced as fearfully hot and intolerable : after Calcutta, too, the shops of Duckland are described as most miserable ; another thing which particularly strikes the stranger on arrival in Bombay, is the squalid and abominable native town through which he is compelled to pass from the Apollo Bunder to the European part of Bombay about the Breach, Mazagon, and Malabar Hill ;—this latter place the Bengallee cannot abuse, it is the only one in the crowded island he cares to recollect, or speak of in terms approaching praise : why then don't the expensive Board of Commissioners make a road straight from the Fort to the Breach along the sea shore ?—a road well cleared of native dwellings, which road, too, might be made ornamental, and planted with trees to overshadow it. Funds are never wanting in Bombay, and might thus be better expended than in raising effigies to local living celebrities.

As regards the route up the Indus by the steamers, it is condemned by all who travel it. It is seldom or never accomplished under three weeks, the scenery is desert deserted, and the tedium enough to induce idiotcy ; the culinary surprises few and far between—Hyernee Estew, Moorgie Kibab and Moorgie Bile, being the staple articles of diet.

Some consternation was experienced by the Commandant of the cavalry regiment here last week. He found a number of his syces had been inveigled into enlistment for sepoys in the 12th Native Infantry of Bombay ; the discriminating authorities of Duckland having sent up a *Hindoo Poorbeah*, to enlist *Pathan Mussulmans*, and this native officer had succeeded in collecting about the sorriest looking crew possible ; fortunately for the Bombay Twelfth, all were stopped before embarkation, and due punishment was meted out.

The railway towards Lahore has received a new stimulus to completion ; the Governor General has interfered, and all other material save that pertaining to the Rail is interdicted from transit by the steamers. The railroad here is of the simplest possible construction, the country being absolutely level. The way is raised about a foot ; patent iron pots instead of wooden sleepers are laid down, and it is then fit for trains to run upon. Labour is becoming scarcer than ever, ablebodied coolies are earning eight rupees per month, and it is with the greatest difficulty servants or workmen of any description can be procured here. Our new church is opened, and a wedding is expected in the course of next week, the youngest daughter of General Van Courtland, C.B. will be united to the Adjutant of H. M.'s 7th Bengal Cavalry.

A curious phenomenon appears happening in the Bhawulpore state Trans-Sutlej. The inhabitants are leaving it, and coming over to our territory, it is supposed—because of their dislike to their present rule.

The Messrs. Shapoorjee—a Parsee firm—have purchased an ice machine at a cost of twelve thousand rupees, the product will be a great boon to Mooltan should the ice supply from the pits run short; but otherwise Messrs. Shapoorjee are scarcely likely to sell much, as the price of the manufactured article is far above that naturally made and stored in pits.

Since the late heavy rains huge tracts of the soil about cantonment have become white, as though sprinkled over by snow ; this effect is produced by effloresced saltpetre, with which the soil is everywhere impregnated—in some places so strongly, that nothing save a coarse grass grows on it ; but it is said the remarkable immunity from cholera which Mooltan enjoys is due to this medicated soil.

The Postal department is most capricious, sometimes three *Bombay Gazettes* reach in one day, again for three days no copy whatever. The station just now is exceedingly dull as many officers have proceeded on leave.

JUBBULPORE, 6TH MAY.

THE provincial police is on its trial. And, so soon as the evidence of all local authorities as to its merits or demerits shall be received and weighed by the Chief Commissioner, a report shall be addressed to the Government of India in view to increasing, decreasing, or reconstituting the constabulary establishment, as the investigation now in progress shall decide. The three points to which the attention of civil officers has been directed, and on which their opinion has been requested are :—

I. The advantages, if any, of the present over the former Thannahdaree system.

II. Balancing advantages and disadvantages, is the new system an improvement on the old ?

III. How the present system could be bettered, or in other words, what the drawbacks are which should be remedied.

As may be conceived a subject involving three such interesting and important issues will call forth some brilliant remarks from the reporters, and as far as I am at present informed, such may in a few words be expected to be the sum and substance of the opinion of the best local authorities :—

Firstly.—The advantages of the new over the old system are the direct and effectual control exercised over the present force by its European officers when proper pressure is applied to them by the supervising heads, the quasi-military discipline to which it is subjected, the fact that it is guided and worked by a legal code, and that it has been constituted a distinct department unshackled of all unnecessary and extraneous interference.

Secondly.—Balancing advantages and disadvantages the present is a decided improvement over the old, inasmuch as it has, in its very transition state, borne better fruits than the old system did throughout its long cumbrous career. And if it has produced such good results already, it may be safely assumed that with greater experience the system will show evident signs of success.

Thirdly.—The first disadvantage of the new system, and perhaps the greatest is that it does not turn out better detectives than the old system, the cause of which has been simply traced to the organisation of the constabulary, which disqualifies it from intermingling so freely with the people and thereby gaining them over. Secondly—the present practice of straining after confessions instead of endeavouring only to collect evidence in a case. But then to counteract this it may be said that while the police, under the former system had greater facilities for obtaining evidence, it had also greater opportunities for burking it than the constabulary could with the countless checks upon it. But the great desideratum of the new system is its numerical weakness, and until that be remedied it would be futile to expect much from the police. Such is a summary of what may probably be brought to light by the enquiries now going on.

Cholera is reported to have broken out at Dumoh, a civil station almost midway from this to Saugor, to which place I have thus been deterred from recently paying a visit. The epidemic is said by some to have travelled northwards, even as far as Saugor, and troops and prisoners have been removed from their barracks and jails respectively to a suitable distance from the station. The epidemic of cholera has on several occasions raged to fearful extents in some parts of these territories. I remember in one instance witnessing a mortality of 10 and 15 per day in a batch of coolies working on the Great Deccan Road and which did not number over 300. It was but the other day that the railway works on the Tonse river came to a stand still, in consequence of a panic which the epidemic had thrown over the workmen. Mr. Temple, with his usual practicability, has caused the provincial Inspector of Prisons, Dr. Abbott, to issue a very clever set of rules suggestive of the measures to be adopted in district jails, in the event of the disease making the slightest appearance.

The committee for the deliberation of the question of the best site for the railway station at Jubbulpore will assemble about the 9th instant, and will consist as follows :—

President.—Colonel J. Spence, Commissioner. *Members*.—Brigadier General J. Travers, V. C., Commanding Saugor District ; Dr. E. Hare, Dy. Inspector General of Hospitals, Saugor district ; Captain Swiney, Consulting Engineer to Government in the Railway Department, at Bombay ; Major de Bourdel, Consulting Engineer to Government in the North-West Provinces ; J. Preston, Esq. District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway ; and H. Le Messurier, Esq., Chief Engineer, E. I. Line of Railway, Jubbulpore Branch.

Not a single one of the members is in as yet, but I believe they have been asked to be present by the 9th current, and so far as I am at present informed, there seems every probability of a site being selected within the limits of cantonments, on the site of the present Government Presidency tenanted by the Civil Commissioner, being appropriated. In either case, the lines of railway, both from Bombay and Allahabad, will be turned considerably off their course. So soon as the site of the terminus shall be determined the permanent barracks will be probably built, as the present buildings are but temporary ones, and situated between two very unhealthy swamps, engendering much sickness amongst the troops.

We are not likely to lose the services of our small Cause Court Judge after all. The present incumbent and his predecessors have heretofore been starring it at this station, not having enough to employ them for so much as three hours daily ; but the territorial jurisdiction of the Court has now been extended, and local commercialists may bless their fate that their interests have been secured by the Court, which is expected to serve out summary justice to its supporters, being made a necessary adjunct to the station.

The weather has become somewhat cooler since the high winds and rains which visited us yesterday. Major Moxon, Dy. Inspector General of Police in the Nerbudda Division, proceeds home on furlough at once, and will be succeeded, *pro. tem.*, by Major Dickens, District Superintendent of Police at Jubbulpore ; Colonel Balmain of Raepore also goes home after the rains, and our Dy. Commissioner, Captain Nembhard, will in all probability succeed him. The wife of our Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Morris, I am sorry to say, fell from her horse the other day in the city and bruised her face severely. The *elite* of the station have been somewhat gay lately with two balls, a private theatrical performance and two or three prandial entertainments. It is a strange fact that people are merrier in the hot weather than at any other season of the year.

BOMBAY.

THE Bank of India, it is said, is about to apply for a charter, and from all we hear there is every probability of its being obtained.

ALL hope of the steamer *Pioneer* ever being floated again is now abandoned. The unfortunate vessel is broken clean asunder and the gap is so large that a man may walk through the breach.

YESTERDAY was settling day for time-bargains in shares. There was of course a pretty considerable hubbub amongst the dulals and shroffs, with this exception, however, the proceedings of the day passed of quietly enough.

The Messageries Imperiales Company have determined, we understand, to run a fortnightly steamer to and from Bombay and Suez from the 1st January next. The P. & O. Company will find in them strong opponents, and still lower fare to those now existing are confidently expected.

THERE are to be seven Coining Presses in the new Mint, six of which have arrived from England, and the seventh is daily expected. None of them are yet at work, but they will shortly commence their labours. In the meantime upwards of four lakhs of rupees are daily turned out from the two Mints, and still the silver accumulates, and the insatiable wants of the public are only partially supplied.

THE *London Review*, in its article on Money and Commerce, says :—"The account just terminated has been one of the heaviest on record. The registered shares have been, so it is stated, the largest known since the period of the railway mania, and so scarce have been clerks, that extra assistance, at the rate of ten guineas per day has with difficulty been secured. Stories are told of brokers and their clerks having, in order to get their affairs into ship-shape, passed through the night heavily worked, with only a warm bath to fit them for their duties the next morning The banking and miscellaneous securities were never before so extensively patronised, and the profits the "house" (*i.e.* the Stock Exchange) is securing are something fabulous. There never were before such days for speculation since Hudson reigned supreme, and the secret of the philosopher's stone was supposed to have been discovered in the development of the iron-way. Even as we write, new companies are being launched, and more than one additional Indian financial establishment will be started."

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 12th May, 1864 :—

Present.—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C.S., President, in the Chair.

Members.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker ; W. C. Coles, Esq., M.D. ; Mummohundass Davidass, Esq. ; Narayan Dinnanathjee, Esq. ; M. Kane, Esq., M. D. ; W. Loudon, Esq. ; Dadoba Pandoorung Esq. ; Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Esq. ; James Taylor, Esq. ; Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee, Esq. ; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Honorary Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected—A. C. Gumpert, Esq. ; Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq. ; W. Jefferson, Esq. ; Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq. ; Matthew Henry Scott, Esq., C.S. ; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq. ; Major G. Clerk ; Shantaram Narayan, Esq. ; C. M. Cameron, Esq., C. S. ; Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq. ; John Connon, Esq., M. A. ; and Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.

Members Proposed,—Gavin Steel, Esq., by the Hon. ble W. R. Cassels, seconded by the Secretary ; Doctor S. M. Pelly, by the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, President, seconded by the Secretary ; and Dr. T. W. Ward, by Dr. Coles, seconded by W. Loudon, Esq.

The presents to the Library having been laid before the Meeting the best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library for their valuable presents, and the Meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, the 9th June next.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th May, compared with the statement issued on the 7th May.

LIABILITIES.		7th May.		14th May.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000	Rs.	1,04,50,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	,,	51,19,000		....
General Treasury Balance	,,	20,29,787	,,	3,79,153
Deposits at Head Office	,,	1,66,75,551	,,	2,00,40,468
Do. at Branches	,,	36,69,823	,,	37,50,888
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	3,23,558	,,	3,19,001
Rest	,,	12,48,837	,,	13,14,313
Sundries	,,	2,69,696	,,	4,41,878
	,,	3,45,51,252	,,	3,66,96,301
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	54,66,596	Rs.	51,39,616
Credit Accounts at Do. Do	,,	16,40,162	,,	20,31,601
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	,,	1,25,52,451	,,	1,29,98,361
Dead Stock	,,	6,04,763	,,	6,04,763
Stamps	,,	11,259	,,	11,894
Balances with Agents	,,	23,10,670	,,	21,15,643
Sundries	,,	11,94,969	,,	10,46,485
Government Reserve Cash		......		......
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	69,58,496	,,	87,07,320
Do. Do. Branches	,,	38,11,886	,,	40,41,618
	,,	3,45,51,252	,,	3,66,96,301

MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A SPECIAL Sessions of the Peace was held, according to previous announcement, yesterday afternoon, in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce, for the election of two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, to supply, until the next triennial election, which will take place in August next, the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of the late Major Curtis and Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, and for the disposal of certain other business which was laid before the meeting. There was a pretty full attendance of the Bench, upwards of fifty Justices being present.

In consequence of the absence from Bombay of the Hon. Mr. Michael H. Scott, the Chairman of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, it was proposed by Mr. Connon, seconded by Mr. N. Spencer, and carried by acclamation, that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., do take the Chair.

The notice convening the meeting was then read and the business on the paper was proceeded with. The following is the first resolution which was carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. George Scott, seconded by the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett,—"That the arrangement proposed by the former Municipal Commissioners for the appointment of Mr. King as Assessor of Water Rates, with the establishment mentioned in the letter from the Clerk to the Commissioners to the Clerk of the Peace, dated 29th March last, be sanctioned."

The additional duties thus imposed upon Mr. King are compensated for by an increase to his salary of 300 Rupees a month, and he will thus be in the receipt of Rs. 1,150 per mensem, besides horse allowance, and free quarters.

The next business before the meeting was the election of two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay to supply, until the next triennial election, the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Curtis and Mr. J. F. Hutchinson.

The Clerk of the Peace read the applications of the following candidates for the office :—Messrs Fairburn ; Pestonjee Byramjee ; G. S. Judge ; Robert Bulkley ;—Manley ; and R. Gompertz. A good deal of amusement was afforded by the reading of the Parsee candidate's application, which was addressed to "the Worshipful Bench of Justesses of the Pieces."

A prolonged and animated discussion then ensued on the question as to whether or not one full-time and one half-time Commissioner, or two full-time Commissioners should be elected, in which Mr. Connon, Mr. Spencer, Mr. G. Scott, Mr Ravenscroft, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Firth, Mr. Green, Mr. Heycock, and Mr. Raymond West took part. It was eventually decided, on the motion of Mr. Spencer, seconded by Mr. J. L. Hynes, and carried on a show of hands by a majority of 3 :—"That the two Commissioners now to be elected do each devote the whole of his time to the duties of the appointment."

Mr. Maclean wished for a postponement of the election until to-morrow, in order to ascertain whether the candidates who had offered themselves were willing to serve as full-time Commissioners, some of them having offered their services for half-time only ; but upon the question being put to the vote by a show of hands it was lost

It was then proposed by Mr. E. Heycock, seconded by Mr. A. C. Gumpert :—"That a vote of thanks be recorded in favour of Mr. Forjett and Mr. J F Hutchinson for their zealous and able services as Municipal Commissioners."—Carried unanimously.

The following candidates were then duly proposed and seconded as being fit and proper persons to fill the office of Municipal Commissioners :—Mr. Bulkley ; Mr. Manley ; Mr. Gompertz ; Mr. Kennelly ; and Mr. Judge. The Justices then proceeded with the election, each Justice writing the name of two of the proposed candidates on a slip of paper, the slips being afterwards scrutinised by Mr. Raymond West, and the result recorded by Mr. Leathes, the Clerk of the Peace.

The result was as follows :—

For Mr. Kenelly	30 votes.
,, Mr. Manley	28 ,,
,, Mr. Gompertz	22 ,,
,, Mr. Bulkley	22 ,,
,, Mr. Judge	4 ,,

The Chairman then declared Mr. Kennelly and Mr. Manley duly elected full-time Commissioners.

The question of the election of members to serve on the Vehar Water Works Committee was next discussed, and as it was evident that no one of the members of the Worshipful Bench then present was willing to serve thereon, it was agreed, upon the motion of Mr. Heycock, that the election be postponed until the next meeting of the Bench.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Assessor of House Assessment, then read, according to previous notice, his explanation on the subject of the House Assessment, in reply to certain allegations of Mr. Connon that it was much underrated. It is as follows :—

"An attempt having been made at recent meetings of the Bench to create an unfavourable impression of the working of an important branch of the Municipal administration, I mean the assessment upon houses and lands, and as the duty of levying the rate is entrusted to myself, as an officer of the Municipality I think it my duty in this place to set the Bench right on the subject. At one of the meetings Mr. Connon affirmed that properties were much under assessed for Municipal rate. He stated that nothing like an honest assessment was made, and that the assessment was 'scandalously low.' Nothing is easier, gentlemen, than to make general statements and charges of this order. Now, what were this gentleman's reasons for believing that the House Assessment is underrated ? He has not given one satisfactory reason in support of his statement. Anxious to say something—no matter what—he thought he could safely attack the manner in which the assessment is levied, but he will find, if he have the patience to listen, how greatly he has been mistaken. I shall not deal, as he did, in general assertions, but adduce facts to support my statements. I think, Sir, it will surprise the Bench to learn that in the course of the last seven years, the house assessments has been nearly doubled, and when I say this, I do not in any way include the great rise in the value of property and rents of houses during the last year, the result of which, as I remarked at a former meeting, will only be seen when the assessment books for 1864 are ready. From the following figures, you will see to what extent the assessment has increased from year to year during the last seven years :—

1856	Rs. 1,98,923
1857	,, 2,29,319
1858	,, 2,33,271
1859	,, 2,70,673
1860	,, 3,05,960
1861	,, 3,17,452
1862	,, 3,32,324
1863	,, 3,56,963

You have here, a proof of the vigilance and care with which the assessment is made, for I can hardly suppose that any one will affirm that in the course of the seven years *previous to* 1863 the value of property in the island had more than doubled itself. Now, Sir, it has been remarked that the great rise in the value of property and rent of-houses which took place in the course of last year, ought to have been taken into consideration in preparing the assessment books for 1863, and great stress has been laid on the fact that the books for that year were not closed before the end of the year. Properly, the books should be closed by August or September of each year. That they were delayed in 1863 was simply owing to the severe illness which I suffered soon after my return from England on sick leave. It is necessary, however, to explain to the Bench, why it is not possible to close the books before August. Section 10 of Act XXV. of 1858 provides, that the assessment shall be recovered in advance for every quarter, but as the system of recovering the same in quarterly instalments would prove inconvenient and expensive, it was deemed expedient to recover the same annually, and bills cannot be presented to landlords and house-owners until the three quarters are due. So, although the assessment books are completed during the last quarter of the year, we cannot take into account any increase in rent which may have taken place during the latter part of that year. This was the case with the assessment for 1863. If, however, it is contended that the rise in the value of property commenced during the early part of 1863, and we ought to have shown a larger increase on 1862 than Rs. 25,000, I beg respectfully to state, that there were other weighty reasons why no action could be taken on the subject. The rise in the value of property was, as the Bench will remember, sudden and excessive, and a great many people thought that property would not long stand at the position it had attained. Those who thought so were not altogether wrong. Those gentlemen who are connected with property interests are aware, that houses which last year would have realized immense sums are now difficult of sale at any thing like the same prices. Matters then were in a very excited state, and in the midst of a sudden and great rise, no one could with any certainty state how they would remain or continue. To have taken any action, therefore, upon the state of property as it then stood, in preparing the assessment books for 1863, would have been a course of very doubtful propriety. Mr. Connon also stated that the assessment in 1863 ought to have been double or treble that of 1862. The absurdity of this statement is so apparent, that I shall not insult your understanding by attempting to refute it. He assumes that the rent of every house has been doubled or trebled. Nothing can be more erroneous. As I remarked at a former meeting, rents have been doubled, and in some cases trebled in localities occupied by the higher classes of Europeans and Natives ; whereas in the Native Town, and in the localities occupied by the humbler classes of the population, rents have not advanced beyond 20 or 25 per cent. on those of the previous year. It should also be borne in mind, that most of the valuable buildings are held on lease by their tenants, and as no enhanced rents have been paid. the assessment upon them must remain the same. These and similar other considerations have been knowingly or unknowingly overlooked by Mr. Connon. But a public officer in so invidious a position as that which I occupy, must review calmly all the circumstances connected with his duties, and reconcile the interest of his employers with fairness towards the tax-payer. This, Sir, has ever been my aim, and if the gentleman whose remarks have led me to take up so much of your time thinks that I am wrong, I do not believe the Bench will endorse his opinion. Now, Sir, it will be satisfactory to the Bench to know that every step necessary to ensure a correct assessment for 1864 has been taken. That it may not be supposed that any discussion in this room infused energy into my department, and that the Bench may know what we are now doing, I may state that so late as October last, I wrote to the Municipal Commissioners requesting their authority for a general revision previous to preparing the assessment books for 1864. I wrote to them that "a new assessment of every individual property is imperatively necessary owing to the immense rise in the value and rental of property.' In the same letter I also observed that 'owing to the sudden and great rise in the rental of houses, nothing short of a general revision of all the houses and lands in Bombay for the next year will suffice.' The Commissioners readily granted me the requisite authority, and notices were issued early in February last calling upon landlords to make returns of the rents received by them. These have been mostly received, and we are now engaged in testing the correctness of them by enquiries of the tenants and inspection of the houses. The Bench will thus see that we have been quietly doing our duty. I will mention one of the many ways in which we are trying, as far as possible, to obtain a correct assessment of property in the island. The Commissioners have, at my recommendation, authorized the publication of the assessment Books for general information, each member of the Bench, as well as public bodies and newspapers Editors, will be furnished with copies of them. The advantages of this publicity will be very great. At present no person knows what his neighbour's house is assessed at. But by the publication of the books every man will have the means of knowing the assessment upon all the houses

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in the island. The tenants will know whether their landlords have given correct returns, and every honest man will know who has dealt dishonestly with the public. It will make the subordinates of the department more careful in the discharge of their duties, as remissness on their part is sure to be found out. These and other necessary measures have been taken to enable the Municipal, Commissioners to guard against property escaping its fair share of taxation. The Municipal Commissioners and those connected with department alone know the difficulties that have to be encountered in obtaining correct information regarding rents. What these difficulties are it is not necessary that I should take up your time by explaining. I know that in the discharge of our duties we have all of us more or less difficulties to encounter and we are appointed and paid to overcome them. But those which I have to meet are not trifling or easily overcome, as would be admitted by any member of this Bench who would accompany me in one of my rounds. I must not trespass further upon your time. I have endeavoured to show that the censures levelled at me by one of the members of this Bench were uncalled for. There is no foundation for the statement that property is or has been underrated and the statement that "the assessment has never been honestly levied" is purely calumnious."

Mr. Dossabhoy on finishing the above explanation, expressed his surprise to the Bench that Mr. Connon had left the room immediately he had commenced reading it. He considered it very strange that a gentleman who seemed so eager to attack the House Assessment should have disappeared from the scene the moment he (Mr. Dossabhoy) had commenced to reply to his unfounded allegations.

It was then proposed by Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S., seconded by Mr. Gumpert, and carried:—"That the statement just read by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, be printed and circulated for the information of the Bench."

It was next proposed by Mr. A. C. Gumpert, seconded by the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, and carried unanimously:—"That the Bench approve of the scale of increased pay referred to in the letter from the Clerk to the Commissioners, No. 461 of 1864, dated the 27th April last to the Clerk of the Peace."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up at half-past 5 o'clock.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

(Before the Hon'ble Commissioner Sir Joseph Arnoud, Kt.)

Monday, 16th May 1864.

WARNING TO SPECULATORS.

In re Juggonath Gopinath.

Mr. Green supported the insolvent,

Mr. Barton appeared for Bhugwan Bheema, an opposing creditor, and No. 34 on the Schedule.

Mr. Barton said that the grounds of opposition would be very soon disclosed in the evidence that he would produce. It was clearly a case, said the learned counsel, under the Penal Sections of the Insolvent Code, for the insolvent had incurred debts without any prospect of paying them: there was also a concealment of property, and the insolvent had been mixed up in gambling transactions and speculations.

Hon'ble Commissioner.—You seem to think Mr. Barton that the insolvent might come under the 51st Section of the Code.

Mr. Barton.—Just so, your Lordship.

Luddha Luckmon was examined by Mr. Barton.—He stated that he knows the insolvent; he knew insolvent possessed property consisting of a horse and two carriages which he saw a month ago. He had also ornaments both on his person and on that of his wife about a month and a half ago. Witness could not tell their value but he thought the wristlets weighed about 60 tolahs and the necklace 10 tolahs. Insolvent wore some finger rings of diamonds and other precious stones, he had also an earring with three pearls. Witness knew that insolvent had traded in his own name.

Damjee Mowjee, a broker, said that he knew insolvent and one Topun Inderjee and of some dealings between them. He paid Rs. 1,575 to insolvent on account of profit from Topun Inderjee. (His Lordship here observed that the schedule showed only in the special balance sheet Rs. 500 and odd). Witness had seen insolvent's books, but those produced in Court were not them.

Mr. Green cross-examined this witness, but elicited nothing in favour of his client.

Mr. Barton then said.—I shall only ask your Lordship to look at the sheet of "observations" in which insolvent clearly acknowledges to have borrowed money for the purpose of entering into speculations.

Hon'ble Commissioner.—It is just so.

Gopinath Sadasew, the father of the insolvent, a respectable looking elderly gentlemen, on being examined said, that his son had no property; the carriages and horses were his which he allowed his son to use. He saw no rings on his fingers, but he knew that his son did wear a pearl earring some time ago. He never knew that his son entered into speculations, although he had always lived with him.

Anundrao Chintoba, an assistant assayer and, cousin to the insolvent, said that he saw the insolvent wearing a diamond ring before the last Dewalee: he had also wristlets and a necklace on at the same time, but he did not know what he had done with them.

Insolvent was then examined by Mr. Barton.—He said that he had debts aggregating Rs. 79,000. Admitted having had a large quantity of cotton, the value of which was not entered in his schedule. He never took delivery of a bale of cotton: he had speculated in Bank shares and had borrowed money from the opposing creditors and others to pay losses. Insolvent stated that he had mentioned in his schedule that he had sold these ornaments for Rs. 1,900.

[His Lordship on looking over the schedule said there is no such entry: you have stated in the balance sheet that you had capital, ornaments, and ready cash of the value of Rs. 1,900. This is very different.]

Mr. Green then addressed the Court.—He said he would ask His Lordship to disbelieve the evidence that no deduction was made when the money was lent by the opposing creditors, for it was notorious, said the learned counsel, that Marwarees always deducted premiums when advancing money and specially at the rate of 36 per cent. Mr. Green then proceeded to comment on the evidence, which he said clearly showed that the ornaments were in the possession of the insolvent before last Dewalee, but it had also been stated by him that they had been disposed of to meet the claims of creditors. It was great audacity, said the learned counsel, to swear that because insolvent drove in a carriage, it was his property; the father of the insolvent had stated that the carriage was his. It must be admitted, said Mr. Green, that the insolvent's debts were large, yet there was a sum of Rs. 8,000 returned to give a small dividend. It was also true that the insolvent had speculated, but it could not be said that he had borrowed money from the opposing creditors without a reasonable prospect of repayment. The learned counsel would, therefore, submit that this was not a case in which to put into operation the penal clauses of the Act.

The Hon'ble Commissioner then said.—This is the case of a young man brought to ruin by a mania too prevalent in Bombay of speculating in Bank shares, cotton, linseed, &c. The account he gives is that he possessed Rs. 1,900 in ready cash and jewels at the time he commenced his speculations. His debts, however, show Rs. 79,382 against him. The learned counsel who supports him admits this to be a case of imprudence, but he urges that there was a reasonable and probable expectation of paying the debts incurred by the insolvent. I differ entirely from him. It is very dangerous for men to go into the market for such speculations, and I am of opinion that he is clearly amenable to the 51st penal section of the Insolvent Code. I am also satisfied that this young man had jewellery on his person shortly before he applied for the Insolvent Act, and has not satisfactorily accounted for it. The old gentleman, his father, never knew that he carried on business, never saw the ornaments on his person, and this is very natural indeed; for, living with his father, a respectable man, he did not wish him to know that he was carrying on an improper trade. This is a case of concealment of property, and the insolvent is amenable under the 51st Section, and under that section I shall deal with him. I wish to make an example of this young man to deter others from entering into speculations of this nature, and therefore I adjudge him under the 51st section to undergo eighteen (18) calendar months' imprisonment from the date of filing his petition, with hard labour, on the criminal side of the jail.

In re Shaik Hossein bin Bickun and Jobunbaee Casbin.

Mr. Green appeared for Ameena, an opposing creditor.

Mr. Green said that the schedule should be amended, as on the face of it the insolvents had not returned property in their possession. His client had lent money to the insolvents on the mortgage of a house in the Duncan Road, which they claimed as heirs of a party deceased, of the value of Rs. 6,500. An action of trover had been instituted against the insolvents by his client, and the matter having been referred to the master Rs. 3,987-7 were certified for. If the property were not redeemed by the 13th June next it was then to be sold. The learned counsel then requested that the case might stand over till next Court day.

The Hon'ble Commissioner ordered that the case do stand over for the schedule to be amended till next Court day.

In re Mahomed Ibrahim bin Fazloodeen Nooroodin.

Mr. Marriott appeared for two opposing creditors.

Insolvent requested time to amend his schedule. The Hon'ble Commissioner adjourned the case till next Court day, and renewed the interim order.

Mr. Marriott then stated that the insolvent had been trying to oust by forcible means Pranjeevundass, one of the opposing creditors from the possession of a house which he held in mortgage.

Hon'ble Commissioner to Interpreter.—Tell insolvent he must carefully abstain from doing so.

In re Ibramjee Poonjajee

This insolvent was opposed by Bhugwan Bheema and his partner, both Marwarees.

The gist of the evidence produced by the opposition was that the insolvent had taken property to Baroda, sold it and bought Cambay stones which he sold here. That he had a house which he had rebuilt, had rented it had enjoyed its rents, and had not accounted for all these in his schedule.

The insolvent denied the allegations, and said that he had expended on the house the rents that had accumulated on the property which belonged to his daughter by deed of gift. Evidence was tendered by him, and the Hon'ble Commissioner being satisfied with the insolvent's case ordered that he be sworn and discharged.

During the course of the day several insolvents were granted rules nisi and others discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I have now only to point out how Colaba might be converted into a military station. Evidently much money is being laid out in the construction of Bunders and Factories; but as these works are still in their infancy, or not yet completed, we may even now be in time to effect an eligible exchange by offering an equal space of seaboard between the Custom House and Boree Bunder: Government taking over the works at Colaba to land and accommodate such military stores as it may be absolutely necessary to retain in Bombay. Although the bulk of Commissariat stores and munitions of war might profitably be lodged in the Deccan, there must be still retained in Bombay a sufficient stock for its proper garrison, for transmission to the northern and southern ports, and to meet any contingency that might demand the despatch of troops seaward. For the landing of military stores from Europe, therefore, the Bunder now building near the Gun Carriage Manufactory would answer admirably; the Arthur, Bunder being used for passengers and for the disembarkation of troops. As to the buildings themselves they might be applied to many other purposes besides warehousing salt beef and arrack, for which I would recommend the introduction of iron houses, which can be moved about should it be found necessary hereafter to reclaim any part of the outer shore.

Whilst on the subject of iron houses, I must say that I do not think that Bombay has given them a fair trial yet. Prejudice seems to have made a dead set against them, nor can such specimens as the goods office of the G. I. P. Co.'s Terminus, Bombay, or the Railway Station at Callian be received as a fair trial of the suitableness of iron houses in this country. Designs of iron houses double-roofed admitting a thorough circulation of air above, and ventilation through the flooring, with ample verandahs, can be had by application to established iron-works in England.

Once Colaba became the military depot of Bombay a fort should be erected near the Lighthouse to oppose the entrance of a hostile fleet, a contingency from which we cannot reckon on being exempted for many more years. The channel opposite the Lighthouse is at present wide enough to allow vessels sailing in beyond the range of our guns; but it can be narrowed unles a cross fire from the opposite side can be contrived.

At the other extreme of Colaba, the Causeway should be superseded by a drawbridge and the sea permitted to flow through a canal, as of old, from Backbay into the harbour. Without giving reasons for this proposal it will suffice to point out the advantages of giving fishes a short cut into our port which should be appreciated by all those who have read "Tom Cringle's" recollections of the objections advanced above thirty years ago when building the Causeway was first contemplated.

Middle Colaba, by reclaiming the inner shore, might be made to accommodate the three regiments of sepoys stationed in Bombay: Upper and Lower Colaba would then be left for the European troops; the offices and military establishments which cannot be removed from Bombay.

I have now completed the suggestion which was commenced in your columns above a month ago. Money as a matter of course will be the primary consideration; and Bombay it cannot be denied possesses ample means to carry out any improvement which may be found advantageous. The co-operation of Government may, I should say, be reckoned upon, as this proposal will be as advantageous in a pecuniary, as it is in a military, point of view. Let the matter be fully weighed; it cannot be carried out in a day; but the earlier it is commenced the sooner will our defences be placed in the imposing condition that our commerce has a right to expect. SALUS POPULI.

THE EMERY PATENT COTTON GIN *vs.* THE DHARWAR FACTORY GIN.

The following letter has been sent to the Editors' Room and placed at the disposal of the Press:—

To J. B. Richey, Esq.,
Under Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum No. 617 of 1864, dated 20th February last, forwarding for my report extract of a letter from General Frederick Cotton recommending the introduction into this country of the "Emery Patent Cotton Gins," along with copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India forwarding the patentee's prospectus, and intimating that in event of such a measure being deemed advantageous one of the machines would be sent out for exhibition or experiment.

2. Being at the same time in receipt of a communication from Dr. Forbes Watson, Reporter on the Products of India, stating that one of the above Machines has been forwarded to me, and might be shortly expected, I have deferred writing pending its arrival at Dharwar, which took place a few days ago.

3. I have now had an opportunity of examining the machine, and of testing it in work, and I beg to submit the following remarks with regard to it: one of its peculiarities, namely, a loose roller working in the hopper-box, has been in use in the Dharwar Factory for more than twelve months back, and is not affected by any patent.

4. This individual machine is constructed for hand labour and consequently, is intended for distribution amongst cotton cultivators. Keeping this in view, one very prominent objection to it at once attracted my attention, namely, that cogwheels are made use of as the motive power instead of bands and pulleys.

5. It has been found from experience that all cotton-cleaning machines intended for distribution amongst the ryots and Native dealers of this country must be not only simple and durable in construction, but also of a nature that will admit of ready repair in case of injury, to which they are much exposed whilst being carried about from one village to another on country carts over bad roads.

6. For the above reason cogwheels have been entirely discarded from the gins now in use in Dharwar, as they are articles not only easily broken, but which cannot be replaced of our manufacture, and, consequently, a machine provided with them might from a trifling accident become quite useless to its owner at the time it was most required.

7. The makers of the Emery Gin could readily supplant the cogwheel arrangement by bands and pulleys if desirous of adapting it for this country, but it would also require to be improved as regards the quantity of its outturn of work, which, as it stands at present, is not nearly equal to that of the gins now in use here.

8. The comparative results of performance at the trials to which I have subjected it are as follows: the gin I may mention contains thirteen saws, and was tried against a Dharwar Factory gin of only ten saws, the same labor employed to each, namely, two men driving and one feeding the machine:—

The Emery Gin cleaned forty-four pounds of seed cotton per hour, equal to ... ... 14⅝ pounds clean cotton.
The Dharwar Gin sixty-five pounds of seed cotton per hour equal to ... ... 21⅝ pounds clean cotton.
Per day's work of ten hours this gives—
From the Dharwar ten-saw gin. ... ... 216¼ lbs.
From Emery thirteen-saw gin. ... ... 146¼ lbs.
Difference per day in favor of the ten-saw Gin. 70 lbs.

9. Economy in labor and celerity of performance are the two points chiefly prized by the ryots and dealers, their great object being to get away as much as possible of their cotton before the setting in of the monsoon, and during that short but busy season coolie labor (owing to the competition for it) often rises to treble the usual rates, and sometimes even to more than that; and, with such a difference of outturn as above shown, the Emery Gin would not be resorted to even if it were given to them as a gift.

10. How much of this comparative slowness of performance is attributable to the condensing apparatus attached to the machine is a point upon which I am not prepared to give an opinion, but I have no doubt that it is partly attributable to the description of saws made use of, which are not suitable for the New Orleans cotton of the Dharwar districts, and which, I may add, is the only cotton in India that admits of being cleaned by any Saw Gin, the fibre of the indigenous varieties being too weak to stand the action of the saw.

11. If the English patentees of the Emery Gin are desirous of making it suitable for introduction to this country, I would recommend their trying it with the Dharwar Factory ten-inch saw which may be obtained from Messrs. Spear and Jackson, Ætna Works, Sheffield, who are in possession of the pattern; and if this should have the effect of increasing the performance without adding to the amount of labour required in working it I think the machine might in other respects find favour, the cogwheels, as before stated, to be replaced by bands and pulleys.

12. I take this opportunity of mentioning that I have recently noticed the announcement of an improvement in the Macarthy Gin by a Mr. Wanklyn, of Bury, Lancashire, which, if it is found to answer, will apparently remove one of the chief objections to the use of that description of machine in this country; I allude to the introduction of an iron roller with spiral grooves cut in the metal in lieu of a wooden roller covered with leather, which was formerly in use. If one of Mr. Wanklyn's twenty-four inch Macarthy Gins can be sent out to the Dharwar Factory, I shall be very glad to have an opportunity of testing the merits claimed for this improvement as regards the climate of India.—I have &c.

G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner.
Dharwar, 18th April 1864

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Statistics from the Delhi Municipality are very remarkable, and if correct, are not to be approached by any Returns of mortality we ever heard of. In a population of 102,000, there are, in one month, 407 deaths or four deaths per thousand, giving an average of 48 deaths per annum per thousand, or a half per cent. per annum of the population. The births are, during the same period, 278, or 129 less than the deaths; at this rate the population is decreasing by deaths, 1548 per annum, or one and a half per cent. The number of deaths amongst children is appalling; we only take the native inhabitants, that is to say—the Hindoos and Mahomedans. There are 176 births of Hindoos, boys and girls, in the month of April, and the deaths of children only are 136. There are 102 births of Mahomedans, and 86 deaths of children. In England the births exceed the deaths as nearly as possible by seventy-five per cent., that is, to 100 births there are 60 deaths. The death average in the population of Great Britain is a little more than twenty-one per thousand per annum. At Delhi it is stated to be 48 per thousand per annum, a very startling difference. Can these Statistics be correct?—*Englishman, May* 9.

THE RESULTS OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

(From the Times.)

A dozen lines in a speech of as many columns contain all the notice which Mr. Gladstone took of the operation of the French Treaty on our financial position, and yet it would be difficult to increase the effect of his remarks. More could hardly be put in any number of words. In trading with France before the Treaty we bought of our neighbours about 16,000,000*l.* worth of goods, in the year, and sold them about 9,000,000*l.* worth. This was in 1859, just five years ago. Last year, by the aid of this Treaty, our purchases from France exceeded 24,000,000*l.* in value, and our sales to the same country were of the value of 23,000,000*l.* In this brief space, therefore, our import trade, with France has increased by 50 per cent., while our export trade has much more than doubled. That comes of understanding each other's wants, and allowing exchange to have its natural way. Nevertheless, we must take this opportunity of repeating our opinion that the true and proper effects of the French Treaty have never been felt yet. If this convention has done as much as could be yet expected, it has not done, it in the expected way, and the fact itself is evidence of the imperfect operation of its provisions. To put the case in a few words, the consumption of French wines in this country is still comparatively small. Thus, the chief and most comprehensive result anticipated from the Treaty has been but partially realized. The one commodity above all others which France was known to produce in perfection, and from which English consumers were substantially debarred, has not found its way to these shores in any very large quantities, though the passage is now clear. Mr. Gladstone, in another part of his speech, incidentally made a statement which may appear to controvert our assertions, but the truth is as we say.

In the year immediately preceding the French Treaty the prevailing tastes of the British public may be estimated from the fact that we imported for our use 2,000,000 gallons of port, 2,800,000 gallons of sherry, and only 597,000 gallons of French wines of all sorts. But the argument was that these tastes were governed by artificial legislation, that people would drink claret gladly if they could get it at a reasonable price, and that if the pure, wholesome wines of France were but put before British consumers at charges unenhanced by taxation they would soon establish themselves in public favour. Well, Mr. Gladstone, in expatiating upon the operation of the spirit duties, took occasion to compare the consumption of 1859 with the consumption of 1863, and he stated that the imports of French wines had, during these four years, risen from 597,000 gallons to 1,965,000 gallons, showing an increase of no less than 380 per cent. Then, is not that increase enough to prove the whole case? We think not. Be it observed that this augmentation occurred upon an original amount so small that it was easy to multiply it. In point of fact the consumption of French wines has increased in four years' time by 1,400,000 gallons; that is all. But now look at the wines of Portugal and Spain—the old-fashioned port and sherry, which these cheap and palatable wines of France were expected to supersede. The importations of port rose in the period of which we are speaking from 2,000,000 gallons to 2,700,000; those of sherry from 2,800,000 to no less than 4,800,000. Thus even the wine least in use is consumed to a considerably greater extent than before, while sherry, always rather more in demand, has risen enormously in favour. The increase in the consumption of sherry actually exceeds in mere quantity the increase in the consumption of French wines while it must be remembered that a bottle of light claret or burgundy is no fair equivalent in this kind of reckoning for a bottle of sound sherry or the "old crusted port." The former wines are drunk by the tumbler, like ale or cider; the latter by the glass, in the form of stimulants or cordials. When we say, therefore, that the demand for sherry is greater than it was by two million gallons, whereas the demand for claret is only greater than it was by a million and a half, or less, we make out a far stronger case for the supremacy of sherry than the mere figures imply. Even in the case of port, which really had been disappearing by degrees from our tables, the actual consumption at the present moment is considerably greater than the actual consumption of all French wines together. Port is now not very much in fashion; but claret has not succeeded in catching it up.

We conclude, therefore, that though Mr. Gladstone's general argument may be sound, his quotation of French imports means much less than it appears to mean. It is no great thing to have added 1,400,000 gallons to the consumption of claret, if half as many again have been added to the consumption of sherry. The contrast shows that, though wine is rising in favour generally, light wines are still distanced by strong wines, and, indeed, we think that result is in harmony with the broad deductions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was making. His view of the matter was that the imperfect realization of the increase anticipated on the spirit duties was due in a great measure to a change in the public taste. He thought we were gradually passing from ardent spirits to "milder and more wholesome" liquors, and this is obviously true also that we have not yet reached that point of "mildness" which French wines represent. We are making a halfway house of sherry, and even breaking our fall to some extent with port. When we advance one more stage, and quit these well-accustomed drinks for French wines, the operation of the French Treaty will be expressed in very different figures.

We cannot, however, leave the subject without saying once more that as yet the public has had no fair chance of making acquaintance with French wines. The old-fashioned assumptions in this matter have held their ground against the French Treaty and the new refreshment-rooms. No doubt, with a little trouble, anybody can now procure a red dinner wine exceedingly cheap, but "the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Claret" at 14s., though as "sound," we dare say, as he described it, is not everybody's drink. The first growths again, of Laffitte, Chateau-Margaux, and Latour are not within everybody's reach, even after Mr. Gladstone's cheapening. But between these limits there are numerous and excellent varieties of chablis, claret, and burgundy which could be sold with fair profit at 4s. or 5s. a bottle, and these are the wines from which consumers at places of public entertainment are still debarred. The fine new hotels are not a bit better in this respect than the extravagant old inns. You are still expected to consider that claret and chablis are luxuries for which you must pay heavily, though a good bottle of either could be put before you at least as cheaply as a bottle of sherry. A pint of such wine, sound in body and reasonably good in quality, should certainly be procurable for half-a-crown at any good hotel in the kingdom, instead of which it will infallibly cost 5s., and probably be indifferent after all. The French Treaty, in short, has made no impression upon our manners and customs at this point, and the traveller, therefore, falls back, as of old, upon his pint or half-pint of "sherry," if indeed, he does not more prudently confine himself to malt liquor altogether.

The public, indeed, has had its eyes opened. The circulars and price lists of competing wine merchants inform us very plainly of the truth in this matter. Any man can see with his own eyes the real cost of French wines, and a very slight practical experience will teach him that a fairly good article is procurable at a moderate price. In reality, port and sherry are more expensive wines than burgundy and claret; it is only from the lingering traditions of a past generation that the latter is still regarded as a luxury. We suppose the fallacy will be exploded in time, but until it disappears we shall not know all that the French Treaty would do for us. It is something, doubtless, to have brought the consumption of French wines up to 900,000 dozen, instead of 300,000 dozen, but an increase which is actually less than can be shown in the case of the strong wines of Spain tells plainly enough of the progress which is still to be made.

MR JOHN STUART MILL UPON THE INCREASE OF CORRUPTION.

(From the Economist)

At the last meeting of the Law Amendment Society, Mr. John Stuart Mill made a speech which is likely, if only from the fact that he spoke it, to attract considerable attention. He announced with characteristic clearness a belief that political bribery was increasing in England, that it would increase still further, and that it was one of the great dangers threatening constitutional government. He also expressed, but without explaining, his own belief that it was possible to check bribery by legislative enactments. We are afraid, very much afraid, that the statement is but too true, and we call upon Mr. Mill to explain the remedy which is to us, after much careful pondering, quite invisible.

There is no doubt whatever, if not of the increase of bribery, at least of the extension of the money influence over elections, and that from a well understood cause. There are, in the first place, year by year more persons who can and will spend great sums in securing their objects in life. The tendency of English affairs is at once towards a great increase of wealth, and to the agglomeration of wealth in hands numerous as compared with previous epochs, but still comparatively very few. When Pitt introduced his income tax, he thought it useless to frame a scale for properties of more than a million; yet it is probable that many hundred persons have to-day reached that position. Year by year trades of all kinds—contractors, builders, linendrapers, cotton dealers, mony-lenders, metal founders, miners, and importers from the East—deposit on the soil some three or four men with that amount, or more. There is not a banker anywhere who cannot check off on his fingers ten men wholly new to his own locality, but possessed of real, and sometimes of exceedingly large means. All forms of business show a tendency to become large, and it must be remembered that it is income rather than property which determines the spending power. A man with a million in land yielding three per cent., does not spend willingly more than thirty thousand a year, but a man with the same sum in shares yielding ten per cent., does not regret very deeply an annual outlay of 100,000*l.* The capital remains in both cases equally untouched. The men who have made these fortunes are generally active-mind, pushing persons, ambitious either for themselves, or more frequently for their sons, and the quickest road for an ambitious man with any brains at all is Parliamentary life. What other road indeed is open say to the lucky speculator in cotton? There is no Court favour to gain, and high repute in literature, or the sciences, or the army, comes only to the qualified. It is not that the social status of a member of Parliament is so high—for it is not—but that the possibilities it opens are so very great. English society is aristocratic with reservations, and one of the reservations, is this: if a really wealthy man, and we mean by that anybody with more than ten thousand a year clear, displays political ability, all barriers disappear, and the greatest in the land *admit* one who as they think may be greater still. Nobody who may be a Minister of State is allowed to feel any lack of social distinction. This exemption is what men who have achieved wealth really crave for, and year by year the wealthy candidates who present themselves to the boroughs seem to increase. They have rarely much connection, never any hereditary influence, and their object, therefore, is to use the weapon which they possess, the command of ready cash. Sometimes they bribe and bribe heavily, buying not the score or two score of men who once held the balance of power, but an entire majority, every man of whom has received some favour at their hands. This, however, is not the most frequent form of corruption. A far more common one is the direct purchase of the borough under cover of public-spirited benefactions. The agent in a small represented town tells the leading citizens quietly that his "man" is really interested in the place; that he regrets to see the Town Hall in such a state, and will rebuild it; that he thinks such a waste ought to be drained, and he will drain it; that he will deepen the streamlet, or found a good school, or "restore" the Cathedral, or even—we have known the cases we quote—revive the fading glories of the races. The good burgesses believe the promises, which are seldom broken, and the new man with a full purse is duly returned with very little opposition. So general is this system becoming, that the middle boroughs are beginning to be represented by three classes of persons,—old Tories, supported by all the people who are beyond inducements, and who can in quiet times sometimes "influence" a majority—men who will utter the Radical Shibboleths, and who excite thereby some enthusiasm, and successful notabilities who can afford to spend great sums. We doubt there is a medium borough which would elect Mr. Mill himself, and there is certainly not one in which an unknown young man of promise, say a first wrangler with a capacity for speaking, would have the faintest chance. The burgesses send up nobody who can train into a statesman, unless he be an eldest son or the heir of some notoriously wealthy firm.

It scarcely needs Mr Mill to tell us the evils of this state of affairs. There is one patent to all men which it is impossible to exaggerate. The career of politics, instead of being thrown open to the nation, is confined to a very limited class, the Premier has to choose among five thousand men instead of half a million. The rich men are not a bad class. On the contrary, men go into business now who in 1800 would have disdained trade and we have "double first" lending money to princes and "honor men" speculating in shipping, or trying to make fortunes out of some new manure. But the class of eligibles becomes limited, and if matters advance in the same direction a little longer, England will be governed by Peers' sons and men with 20,000*l* a year. They should have their share, but a Parliament so composed has many drawbacks. It is apt to lack genius altogether, to be too conservative in the bad sense—for what change can in England benefit a man with 20,000*l* a year?—and to be indifferent to the incidence of a taxation which Parliament scarcely feels. The immense power always latent in the hungry classes, the enthusiastic classes, the classes discontented with the arrangements of society, is either wholly lost, or employed outside of instead of within the constitution. The difficulty of obtaining statesmen becomes greater and greater. The young men will not drudge, and are careful of their wealth, and people who would do the State credit refuse office, as a very promising man has done this week, because their "business engagements" are too heavy.

The evil is admitted, but it is the remedy which is so hard to find. Mr. Mill says he can find one; and if he can, he is bound in justice to his country to let the country know it. He speaks of legislative measures. Well, what measures is there untried? We have already made bribery a penal offence, with no other result than to compel the candidates to buy up witnesses as well as voters. Suppose we enact that no person convicted of bribery shall ever hold office under the Crown. These men do not want office, and enforced independence would only increase their power. Suppose we make bribery one of the serious crimes. The only result will be to give a monopoly of the work of agency to blackguards, who will run heavy risks for heavy pay. We may reverse our theory of the matter, and punish the bribee instead of the briber, but that will only make the bribing member more secure. The voter will not peach for his own sake, and it is not the member's interest to turn Queen's evidence against his own supporters. Mr. Christie, whose paper raised the discussion which brought out Mr. Hill, suggested an honourable compact between candidates, but that arrangement would only give all the chances to the man villianous enough to break his word. Indeed, *is* it bribery to adorn a whole town? It is very hard to say that a man who can afford it shall not, because he sits for a borough, by it a public park—a well known case—or build it a great quay or deepen its docks, or beautify the town with avenues, all things which have occurred within the last ten years. It is bribery to procure from Government a "station" on the west coast, or a monopoly of the supply of the salt to India, or a preference as to traffic from some foreign country? All these things yield money, and much more money than any private person could afford to part with, and yet it would be grievous to progress to punish such things as felonies. The truth is, all we can do is to moderate the influence of health, and the only way to moderate it is to keep up an excessive variety in the methods of election, to save the country from uniformity of suffrage by little boroughs and big boroughs, and county constituencies, and hydra-bad constituencies, Univerity votes, and all possible devices for so mixing classes, that money shall only tell in times of general lassitude of the political sentiment. The Three per Cents. *will* be represented, and if Mr. Mill can, as he says, prevent it, let us hear his plan.

CLUB-HOUSE SOBRIETY.

(From the Cornhill Magazine for April.)

Of all the many changes which of late years have occurred in the habits and manners of the English people, there is perhaps not one more striking than that which has reversed the truth of the proverb "As drunk as a lord." At the time it arose, like most other proverbs, it was founded on truth; the nobility, as well as the middle classes, not only considered drunkenness as no disgrace, but not unfrequently looked at it as the characteristic of a good fellow. In those days a three-bottle man was considered as a being to be envied, and one who took regularly his bottle of port a day as a good-natured estimable man. In the present day is there such a being as a drunken lord? We by no means profess to have a very large acquaintance with the peerage, but the result of our experience is, that we have never met with a drunken nobleman. Nor is this extraordinary sobriety characteristic only of the aristocracy; the middle classes, and those principally in direct association with the latter, fully share in the credit due to temperance. It can, without the slightest difficulty, be proved, and by undoubted statistics, that the middle and higher orders of Englishmen are now the most sober body of men in Europe, while so great was formerly their reputation for intemperance, that the scandal is not even yet extinct in France, notwithstanding better acquaintance with our nation. The Englishman of their farces is almost always a hard drinker.

Whence, then, this extraordinary change in the drinking habits in the middle and higher orders of Englishmen? Many reasons have been given for it, such as the introduction of the lighter French and German wines, after the cessation of the war. Possibly this might have had some effect, but not to the extent imagined, because claret was as well known and as much drunk before the war as it is now, and our countrymen had even then the reputation of being hard drinkers; and it is more than probable that the proverb, "As drunk as a lord," arose before port wine was much in vogue in England. Another reason has been given—that the example of sobriety shown us by foreign [illegible] ed; but this appears [illegible] tary to the [illegible] who have been in [illegible], but invalid as concerns the power of the middle orders who cannot afford to travel, and yet are perhaps the most [illegible] of our population. The temperance [illegible] and clerks in our [illegible] praiseworthy [illegible] these, when out for his holiday, may make a simpleton of himself, by imitating the manners of a fast young man, as pourtrayed in some farce he may have seen, or become over-heated by some abominable mixture he may have swallowed at a singing or smoking saloon; but a severe headache the next day, and a smart reproof from his employer generally atones for the indiscretion, and during the next six months he is content with the exceedingly innocent table-beer of the establishment.

Perhaps to no cause can the extraordinary revolution in the drinking habits of the higher and middle classes of society in this country be more distinctly traced than to the introduction of the club-house system. It may be said that club-houses existed for the aristocray long before this drinking reformation commenced, but this is not altogether correct. That White's, Bodle's, and Brook's, may have been founded many years before sobriety became the distinctive characteristic of a gentleman is true; but they were very different in their organization from modern clubs, and, in fact, from the habits of their own members at the present day. Had Sir Richard Mayne existed half a century since, and those clubs had been allowed to remain in their then state without any interference, he would have been most justly accused of neglect of duty; they would, to a certainty, have been indicted as nuisances by such a body of men as generally, with all their faults, compose our modern parochial boards. Even in later times, not more than thirty years since, this total disregard to decency in the management of our clubs existed, and the notorious Crockford's may be quoted as an example. They carried with them, also, a certain sort of absolution. To become one of their members seemed to give a licence to behave like a "roue," or a blackleg, if it passed them, without remark or objection. It is occasionally amusing to note our "honest John Bull" contempt of our French neighbours' "extenuating circumstances," and then examine a little into the manner in which we used to find extenuating circumstances in the lives and habits of those who lived upon gambling, and that too of a description which occasionally not only bordered closely on swindling, but sometimes passed the limits. It is curious for those old enough to look back on the leaders of fashion in those days, and imagine in what repute they would be held in the present.

But to return to the subject matter of our paper—the change in the drinking habits of the middle and higher orders. It appears to have commenced about the time the club-house system, in the present acceptation of the word, began to be in fashion. In a club a member is not obliged to drink for the benefit of the house. In hotels, on the contrary, it is almost an absolute necessity. Consider a member of Parliament, or a lord, remaining for a fortnight or three weeks at an hotel without drinking wine, and then imagine the amount of respect "mine host" would have for him at the expiration of his sojourn. It is, perhaps, this one principle in the club-house system, which renders it far more conducive to temperance than the tavern or public-house. A considerable disturbance took place some few years since in London, in consequence of an attempt to close public-houses on the Sunday, and the public press to a great extent sympathised with the rioters, justly considering that if the rich man's public-house (his club) was allowed to remain open, it was a gross piece of despotism to deny the poor man a similar advantage. Although the argument had great reason in it, at the same time it was hardly perfect. The great objection to the public-house being open was, the frequent desecration of the Sabbath which arose from it. The same objection does not apply to clubs—and why? The members are already educated in temperance, and have no part in those disturbances which mark on the police-court registers on Monday, how hard it is for the working population to resist the temptation of open public-houses on Sunday. Few of our readers are aware of the immense sums spent in these places by the London workmen. An advertisement some time since appeared in the *Dispatch* newspaper, for the sale of a large public-house in Edgeware Road, the returns of which were 240*l.* a week. This is an amount equal to the whole expenditure for wine, beer, and spirts, of the Athenæum Reform; and Conservative clubs put together, with a balance of more than a thousand a year to spare. The returns of the Trevor Hall, Knightsbridge, are said to exceed the expenditure in alcoholic liquors of the four largest clubs in St. James's put together, and yet there are seventeen other public-houses, all doing a flourishing trade within a radius of three hundred yards of the building.

If, then, the club-house system, by shielding its members from the necessity of drinking for the benefit of the house, has had so beneficial an effect on the middle and higher classes of Englishmen, why may not a similar effect be obtained by its introduction among working-men? The amount spent in drink in many of the trades appears almost fabulous. A gang of three hundred excavators were employed last year on a certain Government work. The contractor hired, for twelve months, a small public-house near the spot where they were employed. At the end of the year, he found his men had expended at the house 7,500*l.* for beer and spirits—or an average of nearly ten shillings per head per week. Compare this with the expenditure of the different West-end clubs, and the conclusion will appear very surprising. The average weekly expenditure of each member of the Reform Club for wine, beer, and spirits is 1*s.* 3*d.*; that of the Athenæum, less than half that sum. True, it may be said that the club members have the power of drinking at home. This will make but little difference in the result. A bottle of club claret, which will cost three or four shillings, will not possess more intoxicating power than a pot of genuine stout; and if, instead of the money spent, the comparative amount of alcoholic spirit consumed with these fluids could be taken, the difference would be still more remarkable.

Apart from the demoralization attendant on intemperance, few who have not gone deeply into the matter can form an idea of the terrible effect the present habit of hard drinking has upon the welfare of our working classes. From the disgust which advocates of the Rev. Mr. Stiggins school of sobriety have occasioned in the minds of many, by their absurd denunciations of the most moderate use of stimulating drinks, the subject rarely obtains just consideration in the minds of the thinking public. There are, nevertheless, grave reasons for their moral intervention in the subject. Let us take for our text-book that moral unpoetical matter-of-fact production, the *London Post-Office Directory*, and we shall find in it somewhere about ten thousand public-houses and beer shops, exclusive of inns, taverns, hotels, eating-houses, clubs, and all other establishments where fermented or distilled liquors are sold. Give every public-house or beer shop in London an average frontage of twenty-one feet, and we shall find, if placed side by side, they would make a row of houses thirty-nine miles in length. To find the amount of money spent annually in those establishments would require more time and space than we could bestow upon the question, but we will take one portion of it alone; the rent, taxes, gas, and establishment charges—all of which the customer has, indirectly, to pay for before he obtains the commodity he requires. Let us assume, then, that the average rent, taxes, and establishment charges of the London public-house to be 125*l* per annum. This sum is far below the real amount, but we like always to work on minimum data. Let us find what the aggregate amount of the whole would represent in different items of our municipal expenditure. In the first place it would pay the maintenance of our metropolitan police-courts, including magistrates' salaries of 74,000*l.*; also, the maintenance of the metropolitan police force, 140,000*l.* It would further maintain the 7,000 beds of the metropolitan hospitals, at an average expenditure of 40*l.* per bed. Beyond that it would pay for the whole maintenance of the metropolitan poor, 700,000*l.* a year, and then leave a surplus beyond all, sufficient for national education as well. It is assumed that, in public-house expenditure, the rent averages one-fifth part of the gross returns. If, then, the working-man, without becoming a teetotaler, drank only one-fifth less than he does at present, what an immense amount of domestic comfort he might obtain from his abstinence.

But if this immense advantage to his physical and moral welfare may be obtained by greater sobriety in the working-man, which the middle and higher classes already possess, ought not the latter to instruct and assist the working-man to obtain the same end? We have no lack of other missions to the working-classes,—why should we omit the one which we can, with the best possible conscience, preach—namely, sobriety? Nothing can be easier if the end is to be obtained by the formation of workingmen's clubs; and we maintain that it can. It has been argued that to establish a club on a proper footing, it should be regulated and governed by the members themselves; and so great is the desire for stimulating drinks among our working-classes, that they would be able to give full sway to their darling vice of drinking in these establishments.

At the present time public-houses are under the surveillance of the law, and a publican conducted his house in an improper manner, the magistrates have the power of depriving him of licence, but over the clubs they would have no control, and the evils at present complained of would then simply be worse. Unfortunately, working-men's clubs are as yet not sufficiently numerous for us to give a direct negative to the assertion, though the few proofs we could offer would all tend to a totally different result. One case in point we will quote.

A certain Miss Adeline Cooper, a lady taking great interest in the poor of the lower parts of Westminster, succeeded in establishing a costermonger's club in Duck Lane. It was to be organized on the same liberal footing as the Pall Mall clubs,—every member having the right to a voice in the framing or altering the rules for its government. A number of rules had already been decided on, when the question was raised, whether beer should be sold on the premises? Here poor Miss Cooper was in a state of great trepidation, her club consisting of one hundred and twenty members, twenty-five being teetotalers, and ninety-five drinking men. On the night appointed for considering the question, the chairman put it to the meeting. The first speaker was a drinking man, in the full, even fullest, acceptation of the term.

"Now I'll tell you what my opinion about this is," he said. "I ain't a teetotaler, nor I don't intend being one, and that's more; and when I want a glass of beer, I intend having it, if I can afford to pay for it. But, as matters at present stand, if I want a pint of beer I can go to the public-house for it; and if I want to get away from beer, and I very often do, I can come here. Now, if beer is sold here, I don't see the difference between this and a public-house, and I shall hold up my hand against it." And, to Miss Cooper's intense satisfaction, the remaining ninety-four drinking men all followed the speaker's example; and beer is not allowed to be sold in their club.

In the establishment of working-men's clubs, proper care does not generally seem to be practised in making them sufficiently attractive in appearance, and comfortable; in fact, most of them have a very squalid and proverty-stricken appearance, for which there is no real necessity. In no case, perhaps, is the economy of co-operation more distinguishable than in formation of a club; but, unfortunately, the working-men of London, although willing enough to combine for defence, are hardly sensible to the advantages to be derived from mutual assistance; and, in those instances where they attempt to practise it, they ignore the principle that the greater the number of co-operators, if the machinery be proportionably well arranged, the greater the benefit to the association.

A lecture was last winter given by a gentleman to a large number of costermongers in the neighbourhood of the Borough, on the value of prudence, and the necessity of setting by something for a rainy day. He dwelt strongly on his subject, and his eloquence had a visible effect on his auditory. When he had finished, an animated conversation took place between him and some of the costermongers.

"You seem to think, sir," said one, "that costermongers are a very imprudent set, but we are not. Now, down here, we subscribe to a benefit society, and we pay up our money regularly. There has not been a man among us behindhand during the whole winter."

"But how much do you put by a week?" asked the lecturer.

"Sixpence a week, sir."

"Where does your club hold its meetings?"

"At the King's Head, sir," was the reply.

"But why do you hold it at a public-house?"

"To save money, sir. The landlord is a very kind-hearted man, and he lets us have the room for nothing."

"That seems all very well; but what do you spend at his house in the week?" inquired the lecturer,

"Well, one with another, sir, about a shilling a week,"

This answer the lecturer knew perfectly well was dictated by the man's modesty. Half-a-crown a week would most probably have been far under the mark.

"What a pity it is," he observed, "that a large number of you working men do not combine together, and get up a good club, with a room or building of your own for your meetings? you would be much more comfortable than you are at present."

"Now, sir," said the costermonger, "how can you talk in that manner? With you gentlemen it is all very well; but how are a number of poor men such as we are to get the money together for any thing of the kind? Why, our rent alone would be more than two hundred pounds a year!"

"You say," said the lecturer, "that you spend one shilling a week with the landlord, and save sixpence. Let a thousand of you join together and give me the eighteen-pence a week, and instead of two hundred a year for your rent, I will pay five hundred; I will pay one hundred a year more for repairs and taxes, two hundred more for fuel and gas, three hundred more for clerk and servants to keep up the place. I will allow you one hundred newspapers a day, I will allow you five hundred a year to purchase books for your library and pay lecturers to instruct you, and I will then hand over to your benefit fund two thousand a year more."

"It is impossible, sir."

"Calculate it yourself,—you costermongers are generally very quick at figures."

The man did so, and found to his great astonishment, that the lecturer's calculation was correct.

But to make the working men understand the advantages of the club-house system, it is necessary that those instructed in the matter should combine and teach them. They would be certain to be received with respect. Any one accustomed to mix much with the English working classes will endorse the statement that, if addressed as men, and not as children, they listen attentively and thankfully, and any suggestions which may be offered for their improvement they will readily adopt. And perhaps no better time than the present could be named for a movement of the kind, for large numbers of the more intelligent working men are adopting temperance principles, not on account of any imaginary sin concealed in the beer they drink, but simply because they are better able to support excessive fatigue without it. An experiment in proof was tried about a year since, in some brick-fields near Fulham. A gang of temperance men, drinking water or cold tea, challenged a gang of drinking men to a trial of strength. They were to work for a certain number of days, and at the end, the party who should have made the greater number of bricks should be declared the winner. The temperance men beat their opponents by several thousand. Now, with the exception of excavators, no class of workmen drink more beer than brick-makers—four or five gallons a day being no unusual quantity when at full work in hot weather. Many working men in other trades are discovering the advantages of temperance in a physiological point of view. Almost all the glass-blowers and gas furnace men in Southwark have adopted it, from their greater ability to support fatigue without drinking beer. Last year a farmer in Hampshire hired a gang of reapers to mow and harvest several large fields of wheat and the work was to be done by contract. When the price had been agreed on, the farmer addressed them in something like the following terms:—"Now it is as much to your advantage as mine that this wheat should be got in as quickly as possible. Work well, and you shall have as much good beer or cold tea as you choose to drink during the time, and I will give you a good harvest supper when you have done." To the farmer's great surprise, all the hands chose the cold tea; but as if to show that this was done on no moral principle, but simply from a conviction that they were better able to support fatigue upon the tea, they all got conscientiously drunk at the harvest supper.

Many other instances and arguments might be brought to show the probable advantages of the adoption of the club house system among our working classes, but want of space will not allow us to go deeper into the subject. Suffice it to say, that any gentlemen acquainted with club management, and who may have some idle time on their hands, would do really a good and great work if they would assist in the working men's club movement.

Mr. Tilbury, the husband of Lydia Thompson, the favourite actress of Drury-lane Theatre, while riding in the South Essex Steeplechase, held near Brentwood, was thrown from his horse, and the animal rolled over him. When taken up and subjected to medical examination, the unfortunate gentleman was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and injury to the spine. In spite of professional assistance from London and from the locality, he remained speechless and convulsed until between 3 and 4 o clock on the following morning, when he expired. Immediately on the news of the accident arriving in London, a message was despatched to Drury-lane Theatre to break the sad news to Mrs. Tilbury. She at once went down to Brentwood, she arrived to find her husband in the condition described.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—May 16th.

Pemberton, Lieutenant C., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Mahableshwur.
Virgman, Major T., (6th Inniskilling Dragoons), on appointment, to Mhow.
Jones, Lieutenant Colonel J., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Mainwaring, Major, on privilege leave, to Secunderabad.
Fraser, Lieutenant L., 14th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Nuggur.
Haig, Captain, C. T., R. Engineers, on duty to Poona.
Corbett, Assistant Surgeon, W. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Naylor, Captain, C. E., Superintendent of Police Hyderabad, to join to Hyderabad Scinde.

GARRISON ORDERS.—May 16th.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, c.b.,

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant R. H. Fawcett, 33rd Foot, 10 days from 15th instant, on privilege leave.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th May.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence pending the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Brevet Colonel E. W. Donovan, 33rd Foot, 9 months from date of embarkation to England on private affairs.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Captain E. Coghlan, 106th Foot, 15 months from date of departure to England on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Ships.	Commanders.	From
16	Spitfire	Mills	Liverpool Nov. 13.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Cochin May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May	Ships.	Commanders.	To
16	India	Greig	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Gertrude	Dugdale	Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Euphrates*, from Cochin.—

Per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Telegraph*, from Cochin.—Mr. Berriman; Captain Finch; Captain Edwards; Mr. Scott; Mr. L. H. Ochorlan; Mr. Auckland; Mr. Hartley; Mr. Ellison; Mr. T. H. Swan; and 133 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *India*, to Coast and Calcutta.—Mr. James; Mr. Mangles; Colonel Wish; Mr. and Mrs. Lay and a child; Mr. A Hunter; Mr. R. Roleschal; two native Ladies; one Private 102nd Regiment; one Private 52nd Regiment; one Corporal, and 3 Privates belonging to 28th Regiment; one woman, and two children Royal Artillery; two Sappers and Miners; three women and five children and 60 deck.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

Ship *Duncairn*, T. Finlay, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Wurtemberg*, S. Chase, bound to Rangoon.
Steamer *Taptee*, T. Ellis, bound to Surat Gogo and Bhownuggur.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Ship *Sultana*, for St. Thomas.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d. "
	Readyships	£2 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. "
	Not ready	No offers.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 16th May 1864.

London.

Octavia—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.; 19 cases furniture, G. L. Clowser; 28 bags coffee, 71 cwt., Dewjee Bhanjee; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Nursy Buttonsy.

Rowena—1 box piano, 1 box pepper, 2 dozens pints W. and A. Graham & Co.; 10 packages sundries, Crossley & Co.

Liverpool.

Illustrious—720 bags linseed, 1,080 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Colonist—86 bales cotton, 301 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

King of Algeria—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Hurjee Hemraz; 3 bales cotton 10½ cwt., Versy Tobun; 69 bales cotton, 241½ cwt., Vanneechund Fukirchund; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Permanund Purbhoodass.

Arracana—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Buchamull Mooruzmull.

Ambrose—500 bags linseed, 756 cwt., J. Sigg & Co.; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Nundram Rampurtap; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., James N. Wright & Co.

Bombay.—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pusfoo Dewjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Bosphorus—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Varudhmon Premjee; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Sobhogchund Moolchund.

Clarendon—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Premchund Roychund.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., J. Clover & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Woosmon Voyadena.

Havelock—578 packages rapeseed, 289 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Cheppewa.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Keerpall & Co; 36 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Jugunath Jaytroop; 32 bales cotton, 112 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur; 300 bales cotton, 1550 cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee & Co.

Diadem—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Wallace & Co.

East—113 bales cotton, 395½ cwt., Goculdass Heerjee; 115 bales cotton, 403 cwt., B. F. Cama sons & Co.

Egeria—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Nanjeebhoy Momud Sons & Co.

Etna—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Varudmon Premjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Thackersy Vussunjee.

Fanny Forsyth—56 bales rags, 196 cwt., Luckmedass Tezpall.

Gloucestershire—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam & Co.

Glenalva—22 bales cotton, 77 cwt., Davood Sassoon & Co; 38 bales cotton, 133 cwt., Jeatmull Besondyall.

Henry Moore—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee & Co; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Peerbhoy Khalnckdena & Co; 60 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Mudonjee Nanjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Sozpall; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.

Marian Moore—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Choneclall Hokumcund; 100 bales cotton, 950 cwt., Comber Son & Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Framjee Sands & Co.

Mistress of the Seas—34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., Lallchund Khimka.

Marietta—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Vusunjee Goculdass & Co.; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

North East—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., James N. Wright & Co.; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Sallay Momub Golam Hosen; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Luckmedass Khimjee & Co; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co; 1121 bales cotton 423½ cwt., Samjee Khatesy.

May Queen—102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Khutow Lalljee.

Owen Glendower.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt, Mowjee Bhimjee.

Princess Alexandra.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdonjee & Co.

Priam.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., James N. Wright & Co.; 45 bales cotton, 157½ cwt., J. N. Wright & Co.

Queen of Mercy—65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Statelie.—118½ bales cotton, 414½ cwt., Bhowan Ramjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Buchanull Moorazmull; 207 bundles hemp, 207 cwt., Motechund Dhurumsy & Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Madowjee Nanjee.

Simoon—31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hurry Govind; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck; ½ bale wool, 1½ cwt., Jairaz Ramedass; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Tim Whiffler.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Oomersy Curumsy; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

Vicksburg.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Vanguard—147 bales cotton, 514½ cwt., M. & M. Heerjee & Co.; 13 bales cotton, 45½ cwt., Lyon Brother & Co.

Havre.

Hurkaru.—1,000 bags coffee, 1,339 cwt., 0 qr. 14 lbs. Gaddum & Co.; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 319 bags coffee 398½ cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

Ceres—66 bales wool, 198 cwt., 25 bales cotton, 80½ cwt., Ajee Zoola Mooktasaw.

St. Thomas.

Sultana.—3,000 bags linseed 4,500 cwt., Lyon Brother & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
728 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)

For Liverpool.

1465 Advance—Stenhouse & Co.
630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1001 Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa. (c. l. April 3)
1261 Alsagar—Martin, Young & Co.
851 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co.
1197 Aracana, Hatfield—Dady & Sorabjee.
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
931 Bombay, Sellars—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
883 Clarendon, Vongall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
5 9 Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Chippewa—M. N. Melissa.
998 Diadem, Card—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. March 13)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—C. Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1250 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (discharging.)
1045 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7.)
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1562 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Apr. 6)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. April 4)
1069 May Queen, Pennie—Merwanjee N. Melissa.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
990 Montrose, McIntyre—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
1036 Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
110 North East, Boyd—M. N. Bhownugaree.
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
682 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
227 Queen of Mercy, Atkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
939 Sattara, Killick—Nixon & Co.
1161 Simoom, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 3)
1071 Sea King—P. of Wales S. Co., Limited.
1075 Statelie—Coupland & Co.
1075 South, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co.
1227 Strongbow, Crombie—Bombay Shipping & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
643 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
1012 Vicksburg, Scott.
599 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co.

For London via Kurrachee.

861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
806 Louisa, Tillman—Framjee Dubash.

For Havre.

861 Ceres, Cachlane—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 6)
665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
681 Hurkaru, Helps—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

For Calcutta.

851 Gurtrude, Dugdale (c. l. May 5)
877 Houghton—Stearns Hobart & Co.
898 Vittoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.

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FOR MADRAS.
45 James Seddon, Jeffries—W. A. Graham & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
1586 John Stuart, [illegible]—S. F. Cama & Co.
FOR MOULMAIN.
481 Harvest Home (A), Vicks.
FOR RANGOON.
781 St. Hilda, Logan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
899 Wurtemberg, Chase—Wallace & Co.
FOR BATAVIA.
560 Almonde, Sims—Volkart Brothers.
FOR NEW YORK.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
NOT FIXED.
775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
952 Admiral, Smith.
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
931 Annie, Barker.
1175 Anne Royden, Affleck—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
383 Atalanta, Lostos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1403 Birmingham—B. H. Cama & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
1414 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung.
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co.
1132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin, Young & Co.
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & C.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
1010 Diamond, Sang.
Euphemus, Profumo.
1143 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
810 Eloisa, Philpott.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
812 Feroze Shah, Dawon—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 Forganhall, Wood,—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
1660 Great Australia, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.
H. M. Str. Hornet.
394 Harold,—Framjee Sands & Co.
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
1197 Herald McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
646 Jessie Coffin Caffin—Coupland & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co.
1194 Matura, Steward—The Captain.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—Cowasjee & Manockjee.
1009 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
1614 Sedberg, Roberts—Mungesh Pandoorung.
483 Splendido—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
265 Stardy (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1614 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorung.
1160 Southern Belle, Danneston,—W. Nicol & Co.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co.
Sempest, Caroline—B. H. Cama & Co.
Thule (s)
1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co.
687 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.
Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 8, *Polly*, Creigh, from Ganjam 3rd May, *Lady Elgin*, Weeks, from London 22nd Dec.; reached at Galle, 21st April; *Allum Ghier*, *Mayaram Dayaram*, and *Clymene*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 9, Brig *Fairy Rock*, J. Robbilard, from Pondicherry 8th May; May 10, *Belgravia*, P. Robb, from Ganjam.

DEPARTURES.—May 8, Barque *Saxon*, S. Lowe, to Sonapore; May 10, Ship *Utopia*, G. Stewart, to Gopaulpore; French Ship *Hortense Dusantoy*, Prevel, to Amherst; French Barque *Mayotte*, Cogrell, to Bordeaux.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	1 0
Do.	30 days' sight	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	254 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	82 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	124 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	235 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	182 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	104 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	25 per ct.
East India Bank		......	10 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	2,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 400 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	...
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 425 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	5½ per ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	94½
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	200
Mexican Dollars	"	230
German Crowns	"	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	"	222
Bar Silver	"	105-8
Gold Leaf	"	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (7th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	575 to 595
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	600 to 605
New Oomravuttee	"	525 to 530
New Dharwar Sawgined	"	630 to 635
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	520 to 525
New Veeravul	"	515 to 520
New Khandeish	"	510 to 520
New Poratchee	"	525 to 535
New Accote	"	540 to 545
New Mangalore	"	525 to 530
New Hinghunghaut	"	630 to 635

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	31 to 32.
and White)	"	33 to 34.
Niger	"	27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH. *Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Three " "	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
Two " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One " "	2s. 0½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do	do
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½.	per Rupees
4 Do.	at 2s. 1¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 1d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¼d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" On demand	2s.	
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 2 months	9	per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do.	8	" "
Do. 6 do.	4	" "
Do. 12 do.	6	" "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum
Do. " 6 "	5 "	"
Do. " 12 "	6 "	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
Sight	2s. 0¼d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-66 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-61 "	"
Sight	" 2-55 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.
12 Ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" On Demand	2s. 0½d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s. 0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays......... ....10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.	CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 1d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	2s. 1¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0⅞d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ I in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:
Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.
ALSO ON HAND.
A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—
Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.	
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125
BROOCHES.	
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
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SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45
EAR DROPS.	
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
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Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
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Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
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Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
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RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.	
Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.	
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Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornamen set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls	32
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Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16
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Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

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All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

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FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.
29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.
Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.
N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—
Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
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FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.
93 dozen 1 lb. Tins Fresh Oysters.
33 " 1 " " } Spiced.
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10 Ice King Refrigerators.
200 Cases Naptha.
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Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham*, from Boston, now daily expected.
400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
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77 Cases }
100 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
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BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
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A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—MR. JAMES BAPTY having received instructions from Messrs. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st May, at 4 P. M., the entire Cargo ex *Sparkling Wave*, and the remaining portion ex *Princess Royal*, consisting of about 900 tons first class Maulmein Teak Squares, Planks, and Boards.

The undersigned can with confidence recommend the above named Timber, being of excellent quality, in good season and well adapted for Building and other purposes.

N. B.—Early attendance is particularly requested.
JAMES BAPTY, Mazagon.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF PINDEE KHOOSABEE COTTON.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of Thucker Munjee Ramjee, the first purchaser, by order of Mooltanee Hemondar Buchamull.
25 Candies Pindee Khoosabee Cotton.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Green Colaba, in the depot of Thucker Cursondass Vullubdass on account and at the risk of Choja Hajeebhoy Golamhusson, by order of Gosaee Ravagur Coovagur.
100 Candies Dhollera Cotton new, of this year's growth.

SALE OF LINSEED.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction near Musjid Bunder in the Godown of Ruttonsey Ludanee, by order of Messrs. Megjee Mooljee & Co. on account and at the risk of Shaw Canjee Dhurumsey the first purchaser—
1101 Cwts. Khandeish and Sholapore Linseed.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12, CONTRACT G. I. P. R., TO BE SOLD AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. WYTHES AND JACKSON AT EGUTPOORA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Stores of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, at Egutpoora, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12, Contract G. I. P. R., comprising Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitter's Tools, of every kind, Mason's and Carpenter's ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, and Drills, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO
1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak lying at Nassick.

N. B.—The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. Catalogues giving complete details are ready, and may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

Purchasers to the extent of Rs. 300, or under will be allowed a discount of 5 per cent. to defray travelling expences.

Purchaser purchasing once Rs. 300 worth of materials will be allowed Rs. 15 each, being an amount sufficient to pay for a first class ticket going and coming and carriage hire up the Ghauts.

Parties wishing to be sure of Railway accommodation by the 8.45 P.M. train should intimate their intention to the undersigned, as well as by what class they wish to travel by 2 P.M. of the 17th instant.

And on THURSDAY, the 19th at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

SALE OF MANGO COTTAGE, EGUTPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, immediately after the sale of the above Bungalow, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Egutpoora the Bungalow called Mango Cottage, situated at a convenient distance from the Railway Station, together with the grounds appertaining thereto measuring 3 acres or thereabouts—there is a nice flower garden in the compound and the Bungalow is strongly built.
Bombay, 17th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

2 Cases of New Books, 22 bags of Composition Nails, Copper, 22 cwts. from ⅜ to 1¼ inches, 15 dozen oval and long Pictures, Looking Glasses, Parasols, Alabaster Figures, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT No. 4, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the neat Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of J. SKILLITER, Esquire, (proceeding to Europe) the same consists of Plain Victoria Pattern Glassware, Decanters, one Blue and Gold Dinner Set, one Flowered Tea Set, Plated Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation, and Reclining Couches, Arms, Prediew and Easy Chairs, Tea-poys, Screens, Carpets, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing, and Washand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense and Cooking Utensils, Double Barrelled Gun, by Westley Richards, Colt Revolver, &c. &c.

No Catalogues and the Property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P. M., in the Warehouse, No. 12, near Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned Bales of Gunnies, by order of Korah Magon and on account and risk of Thucker Kanjee Valljee.
51 Bales of Gunnies.
Also on account and risk of Kanjee Valljee and by order of Shaw Khetsey Ragowjee—
101 Bales Gunnies.
Also on account and risk of Thucker Kanjee Valljee and by order of Shaw Vussia Lalljee—301 Bales Gunnies.
Also on account and risk of Memon Hadjee Hussonaeeb, and by order of Shaw Lulloobhoy Manockchund—75 Bales Gunnies.
Also on account and risk of Memon Hodjee Hussonaeeb and by order of Khima Rensey—
51 Bales of Gunnies.
Also on account of Kanjee Valljee and by order of Nansey Taza—
25 Bales of Gunnies.
TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
30 Dozen Quart and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.
1 English Brass-hand Pump, for cleaning Trees, Creepers, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th May 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE OFFICERS' MESS ROOM, FORT GRORGE.
By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 23rd instant, the valuable Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Doctor E. ESSELBACH, deceased, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, consisting of a set of very handsome rich Cut Glassware viz:—Wine, Claret, Champagne, Hock, and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters and Claret Jug, a set of Glass Dessert Services quite new by Osler & Co., London; Salt Cellars with Plated Stand; Plated Ware quite new, viz:—1 Soup Tureen, 2 Pairs Hot Water Dishes with Covers, a Pair of Chop Di-hes, Cruet, Soy and Pickle Frames, Toast Rack, a set containing a Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Milk Pot, Salver, a handsome Hooka, a set of Dish Covers, containing 4 Wine Coolers, a Fish Knife and Fork in Morocco Leather Case, 2 Plated round Dishes with Glass Cups, 2 English Iron Portable Easy Chairs lined with Morocco Leather quite new, a Carved Easy Chair handsomely lined, an English Mahogany Washing Table with White Marble Slab, and Furniture complete, 2 cases of Photographic Apparatus, Cheroots and Havanah Tobacco, a small quantity of Moselle in Pints, Wearing Apparel, and variety of Sundries.

AND AT 1 P. M.
A 4 wheel Carriage with Pole, Shaft, and Lamps for Single Harness, slightly damaged.
ALSO,
The Effects of the late Captains MORRISON AND COXHEAD and I. BACON deceased, consisting of a first rate Sextant in case, a Spy Glass and an Opera Glass, a case of Mathematical Instruments, a Pocket Revolver in case, a Double Barrel Gun, a Flute in case, a few Books, Charts, Wearing Apparel, and various other articles.
ALSO,
By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.
A large Ship Carpenter's Tool Chest and Wearing Apparel belonging to the Estates of the late Mr. Thomas Vinnecomb and Joseph Princes. The property will be on view from FRIDBY the 20th instant.
TERMS—CASH.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 17th May 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.
An excellent Brougham, with a pair of fast trotting serviceable Horses and Harness, complete.
And all other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., at the depot of Shamjee Tezpall, at Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Shaw Talla Nagsey, and on account of and at the risk of Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
125 Candies of Dhollera Cotton, of the crop of 1920.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TANNA AND BHEWNDEE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th, and FRIDAY the 27th instant, at Tanna and Bhewndee, by order of the Official Trustee and on account of Viccajee Mherjee and Pestomjee Mherjee:—

LOT No. 1.
At Tanna on TUESDAY, the 24th at 4 P. M.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house situate at Tanna Zillah, containing by admeasurement 2,003 square yards more or less and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public road, on the west by Hungray Tullow, on the north by the house of Bhiccajee Vukeel, on the south by the house of Bhawoo Tattea Purradker.

LOT No. 2, AT 5 P. M.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Tanna Zillah containing by admeasurement 100 2-9 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by open Ground, on the west by the public road, on the north by the House of Husson Mahomed Furred, and on the south by the Police Chowkey.

LOT No. 3.
At Bhewndee, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Bhewndee, containing by admeasurement 1,428 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the cart road, on the south by the property of Ramsett Apasett Chowgullay, on the east by the road, and on the west by the road.

LOT No. 4.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House situate at Bhewada Conty, by admeasurement 192 square yards more or less and bounded as follows:—On the north by the public road, on south by open ground, on the East by the property of Goolam Moeedeen Khattay Mettay and on the west by the property of Kajee Balla Vallad.

LOT No. 5.
On the same day, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Building erected thereon, situate at Bhewndee containing by admeasurement 269 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west and the north by the passage and the property of Nanna Settary, and on the East and South by the public Road.

LOT No. 6.
On the same day, at half past 4 P. M.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house situate at Bhewndee, containing by admeasurement 182 4-9 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the foot-path, on the west by the road, on the north by the property of Bhiccajee Kahand and on the south by the properties of Ramchunder Abbajee Koolkernee and Bhiccajee Baboorow Dapro.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT No. 7, CROSS STREET, KHETWADDY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 7, Cross Street, Khetwaddy, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, handsome Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, English Almirahs, Presses, with Plate Glasses, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 21st instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A BROADWOOD AND SON'S A TO A CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, A. SCHRODER'S & Co.'s FIRST-CLASS SQUARE PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME BAROUCHE, PAIR OF HORSES, &c., AT 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a Broadwood and Son's A to A Concert Grand Pianoforte, A. Schroder & Co.'s first-class Square Pianoforte, handsome Barouche, pair of Horses, &c. &c., of T. BRADLEY, Esq., (changing his residence.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 21st instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their residence at Middle Colaba, the valuable Household furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses &c., of Robert Knight, Esq., (proceeding to Europe) of which full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
The premises known as the "Locksley" Hall and Tannery, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Club House.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, all that extensive and very valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, admeasuring about 3,000 square yards, together with the very valuable and splendid Bungalow, known as the "Locksley" Hall, also another small Bungalow, and a large Factory, or Karkhana, known and used as "Tannery, together with all Out-houses, Sheds, Cook-room, Godown, Stabling, Coach-houses, Servants Rooms, large Garden and Compound, and every thing appertaining thereto, and assessed under Nos. 23 and 24.

The whole of the above premises to be sold in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A complete set of Office Books, Ledger, Journal and [illegible] ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them, also one Copying Press with Books.

CARRIAGES.
A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.
An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.
Just landed per ship [illegible], Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.
The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission, a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.
Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.
Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th May 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq., (4, St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. F. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Paitison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning made good, where the property insured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	"	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	"	380,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	"	20,000

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism—Neuralgia.—It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is fflicting the sufferer, but this ignorance will not matter if Holloway's remedies be used. They alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains. In hereditary rheumatism, after bathing the affected parts with warm salt and water, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon spot, that it may penetrate and extent its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves which are unduly excited, and cause both the pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit of removing the disease without debilitating the constitution, which was the inevitable result of the bleeding, merrucy, and colchicum practic formerly adopted in these complaints.

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